FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SELA CONDEMNS U.S. WHEAT, SUGAR POLICIES

PA231622 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0325 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Caracas, 22 Aug (EFE) -- The delegates of the 25 member-countries of SELA today issued a communique condemning various aspects of the U.S. agricultural policy, particularly the decision to sell subsidized wheat.

SELA's communique expresses concern over the negative effects this decision will have on Argentina, which is currently struggling against the dishonest competition within a low-price market.

The note states that the approval of the 1985 U.S. farm act and a recent amendment to that law passed by the U.S. Senate have had a negative effect on Latin America's grain-producing countries.

The amendment is part of a law appropriating funds for the Eximbank, which eliminates until 30 September the current restrictions on the Export Enhancement Program [preceding three words in English] (EEP).

The communique notes the negative impact that the recent U.S. decision to sell its reserve sugar stockpile at a price under the already depressed international market price has had on the region and the world sugar market. The U.S. decision further aggravates the difficult situation of the international sugar market, which resulted mainly from the EEC policy of selling subsidized sugar.

The communique states that the SELA member-countries "consider that the aforementioned measures are an attempt against the possibilities for economic recovery, cooperation, and development of the region's affected countries."

SELA's communique was issued during the preparatory meeting for the 12th Latin American Council, which this regional agency for economic cooperation will hold in Lima (Peru) on 16 and 17 October.

TROCCOLI: ALFONSIN WILL NOT SEEK REELECTION

PY230046 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli stated that President Raul Alfonsin has asked the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy not to include the reelection issue in the constitutional amendment bill. Regarding the president's reelection, Troccoli said the president does not want to be reelected and added: We all believe this shows his desire for a constitution that will serve as an instrument for the modernization of Argentina.

He also accused small groups of the extreme left and of the right of trying to undermine the democratic system, radicalizing positions, and exaggerating problems. Troccoli also referred to the fugitive, former General Carlos Suarez Mason. He said that justice's long arm will also reach him. He added that despite all the abuses, disorder, and regrettable events that have taken place in the country, security forces have maintained the situation at acceptable levels. He compared these forces to the best in the world in view of their effectiveness in clearing up these events.

Regarding elections within the political parties, he said that they are difficult -- as they have always been -- and that these elections are being held within the Radical Civic Union [UCR] in the same manner they have been held in the past. He said that the candidates and new party boards will be elected by the end of November by the UCR members and that the UCR will be very successful in the gubernatorial elections, and: I do not see anything that would lead us to suppose that Buenos Aires Province will change its political party.

He admitted that Antonio Cafiero is an important candidate and added that the UCR opening to nonmember seeks to include others with similar ideas. He declined to predict the results of the elections to be held next year.

CRESPO INTRODUCES DEFENSE BILL PROPOSALS

PY230102 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Aug 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Air Force Chief-of-Staff Ernesto Crespo yesterday presented the Senate Defence Committee with a 28-page text proposing amendments of 18 of the 37 articles which make up the draft law of defence.

Among the proposals, the Air Force requests that the armed forces be granted authority to intervene militarily in the event of internal conflict: a similar request to proposals submitted by the Navy last Thursday.

The defence bill has already cleared the Lower House and is now up before the Senate. The Defence Committee has already considered Navy Chief-of-Staff Ramon Arosa's and Crespo's objections to the law, and is expected to meet with Army Chief-of-Staff Hector Rios Erenu and Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena in the upcoming weeks.

According to the Air Force proposal, national defence includes "operations against terrorism, drug traffic, organized crime and ideological infiltration in the educational and cultural fields," thus exceeding the framework of external aggression.

The text quotes Pope John Paul II, who allegedly supports involvement by the Armed Forces in domestic questions to "preserve internal peace as a tool for the common good."

The Air Force also objects to the article which precludes any participation of military intelligence units in the internal politics of the country. According to their own proposal, in order to counter foreign sabotage and spying, military units should be permitted to act domestically.

In common with Arosa, Crespo also suggested that the title Chief-of-Staff be changed to Commander, and advocated the elimination of the article which demands that the Armed Forces respect the spirit of the Constitution, claiming the request is redundant.

Bravo Herrera said he was against the defence bill as it had been passed by the Lower House and suggested the Senate "should either reform or reject it."

In related military news, Defence Ministry Spokesman Faustino Altamirano yesterday denied any member of the Armed Forces Supreme Council had resigned, thus answering press reports that Rear-Admiral Julio Acuna had given up his position in that body.

Acuna was reported to have resigned in protest over the avalanche of cases which the Federal Appeals Court has transferred to its jurisdiction due to alleged delays by the Supreme Council in dealing with them. The rear admiral was Rio Negro governor during the military regime.

Meanwhile the Buenos Aires military district yesterday announced that as of September 16 it will begin the medical examination of those born in 1968 and up for military service next year.

MACHINEA APPOINTED NEW CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT

PY222135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2058 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Aug (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez announced at 1745 today that Jose Luis Machinea will be appointed new president of the Argentine Central Bank, replacing Alfredo Concepcion, whose resignation has been accepted by President Raul Alfonsin.

Lopez added that all members of the Central Bank Board of Directors have also resigned, but he gave no further details.

COB PUBLISHES LETTER REFUTING INTERIOR MINISTER

PY222157 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Bolivian Labor Confederation (COB] has published an open letter to Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, denying his comments on the COBEE [Bolivian Eletric Power Company] workers' stoppage.

The letter says both the COB and the COBEE trade union have long warned there was a serious risk that the electric power supply service would be interrupted owing to the lack of supplies and the need to renew the equipment. The COBEE trade union reported to the Labor Ministry on the difficulties of the COBEE.

The COB rejects the comments made by Minister Fernando Barthelemy, because they create annoyance and dissatisfaction among the workers. . . .

15,000 MINEWORKERS LEAVE ORURO FOR LA PAZ

PY221846 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Let us now contact the Radio Panamericana correspondent in Oruro, Jorge Barrientos Zapata.

[Begin relay] Good afternoon. This is a report from Oruro for Radio Panamericana.

Nearly 15,000 mineworkers have arrived here and have already walked nearly 10 km on the first leg of this march, which began at 1015. It is believed the first leg of the march will conclude in Caracollo at 1800 or 1900. The marchers will then continue until they reach their goal, the city of La Paz. The leaders feel the city of La Paz may be reached in 8 or 10 days. [Passage omitted] [end relay]

Lechin: Majority Strikes

PY230310 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo, executive secretary of the Bolivian Labor Conferation [COB], has told Radio Panamericana that the 48-hour strike called by the COB has been orderly and was obeyed by all affiliated organizations. Lechin stated the report that the strike was only partial is based on sectors that did not participate -- such as some public employees and the drivers federation -- which are not affiliated with the COB. This is what Lechin Oquendo said:

[Begin recording] Those who have reported the strike was only partial are mistaken. Both the government and some (?progovernment) organizations have thought that the strike was only partial because some public employees and transporters who do not belong to the COB did not participate. But we can confirm that 99 percent of the COB members have honored the strike called by the COB. I say 99 percent because some very small factories -- employing at the most 1 percent of the workers -- have managed to keep their employees working through threats. [end recording]

U.S. Presence Denounced

PY230324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] La Paz, 22 Aug (AFP) -- The 2d day of the 48-hour strike ordered by the COB against the government policies continued today with a massive rally and march through the main streets of La Paz.

About 20,000 demonstrators including workers, peasants, students, teachers, and housewives, repudiated the presence of 170 U.S. soldiers who violated the national sovereignty. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops.

The demonstrators also expressed total support for the claims of the mineworkers who seek the rehabilitation of the Bolivian Mining Corporation (Comibol). They also rejected the tax reform law and the payment of the foreign debt approved by the government of president Victor Paz Estenssoro.

The Bolivian Police special forces closely followed the domonstrations near the Plaza Murillo, where the Executive and Legislative Palaces are located. The palaces were well-protected to prevent the demonstrators from entering the buildings.

Similar protest demonstrations were held in the main cities of the country. About 10,000 miners left Oruro, 200 km south of La Paz, in a march for life toward La Paz to try to talk with the president. However, they were not able to fulfill their mission because the police blocked the road.

Speakers at the rally said that the U.S. intervention in the northeastern part of the country is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and called on the Bolivian Armed Forces to express their position on this issue. COB member Jose Maria Palacios pointed out that the only way to show the government that the people disagree with its policies is to go out into the streets to conquer democracy directly. He added that the popular consultation on 25 July in which 1,400,000 people voted was a clear rejection of the new tax law and of the payment of the foreign debt contracted by the dictatorial regimes.

Peasant leader Victor Morales said the U.S. soldiers want to destroy the coca grown by the peasants. He said the U.S. Government should be forced to buy the excess of coca so that it would not be used for the illegal production of cocaine.

Mineworkers leader Simon Reyes said that the mineworkers are in a serious situation without food and resources and that the government should approve a plan to rehabilitate state mining instead of handing the mines over to transnationals and private enterprises.

BARTHELEMY SAYS 'NO ALTERNATIVE' ON ANTIDRUG AID

PY222316 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that Bolivia had no alternative but to accept an offer of the U.S. Government to fight drug trafficking.

During a meeting at the Senate on 22 August, Barthelemy gave detailed information on the events leading to the arrival of U.S. troops for operations in eastern Bolivia and in the Chapare Region. These operations permitted raids and the destruction of cocaine processing laboratories which normally processed up to 8,000 kg of cocaine sulphide, the minister said. Following are the minister's comments:

[Begin recording] We would like everyone to understand that we had no alternative if we wanted to do something to fight drug trafficking immediately without wasting any more time because this was the simplest option proposed. [Words indistinct] through international assistance our own equipment, which was to be handled by ourselves, yielded any results. [end recording]

This was why the government was forced to accept the cooperation offered. In addition to these facts, our Armed Forces lack the necessary equipment. In choosing between the two alternatives of remaining with our arms corssed or resorting to cooperation, the second alternative was chosen.

[Begin recording in progress] ...was accepted because [words indistinct] equipment handled by U.S. Army troops who were placed at the disposal of the U.S. Justice Department, a special team to support the struggle against drug trafficking. [end recording]

For about 2 hours Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy explained many points related to this issue. Afterward the senators spoke, asking that the explanations be expanded.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PORTUGAL'S DE MIRANDA

Foreign Policy Differences Found

PY231845 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 Aug 86 p 8

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Despite friendly ties and common historic roots, Brazil and Portugal have discovered that they have important disagreements concerning foreign policy issues. For example, Portugal understands the U.S. stand of supporting the contras in Nicaragua. Portugal thinks that it is naive to believe, as Brazil does, that the Central American problem will be solved by signing an agreement.

This discovery was made over the past few days during the visit Portuguese Foreign Minister Pedro Pires de Miranda made to Brazil with the goal of resuming international political consultations which have been stalled for nearly 30 years. [passage omitted]

Lisbon Reports on Visit

LD211415 Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] President Jose Sarney has received Portuguese Foreign Minister Pires de Miranda in Brasilia. Afterward, the latter said that a joint committee is to be set up to plan a festival to celebrate the 5th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, to be held in the year 2000. Pires de Miranda also said that Portuguese and Brazilian businessmen are concluding negotiations to increase trade between the two countries.

The Portuguese foreign minister has also had a meeting with his Brazilian counterpart, Abreu Sodre, on the 3d day of his week-long visit. Six basic topics were discussed: the EEC, the Eureka Project, South Africa, Namibia, the orthographic agreement, and postal tariffs.

On the subject of Africa, the two ministers noted that Brazil and Portugal have different stances, but underlined that this is understandable in view of each country's specific circumstances. Brazil has a more hostile stand toward the Pretoria regime and favors economic sanctions, whereas Portugal still believes that it can contribute through dialogue to the peaceful dismantling of apartheid. Pires de Miranda apprised Abreu Sodre of the results and appraisals of the meetings held by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Azevedo Soares during his tour of southern Africa. With regard to Namibia, Pires de Miranda called for the reactivation of the diplomatic process with a view to gaining the territory's independence.

Referring to Portugal's entry into the EEC, the Brazilian foreign minister voiced the certainty that Portugal can render services of great value to the Brazilian economy by helping Brazil gain access to the EEC by setting up enterprises on Portuguese territory.

At the end of the talks with his Brazilian counterpart, Pires de Miranda stated that the most important conclusion to be drawn from them was that, together, we can play a weightier role in the world.

ARMED FORCES OFFICIALS 'UNAWARE' OF NUCLEAR TALKS

Amaral Oliveira Comments

PY231906 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Aug 86 p 9

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro -- Armed Forces General Staff (EMFA) Chief Jose Maria do Amaral Oliveira, 60, said yesterday that he is unaware of the existence of studies for an agreement of mutual inspection of nuclear facilities between Brazil and Argentina as Itamaraty Secretary General Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO on 18 August. Amaral Oliveira reasserted that the facilities at the Cachimbo test site are exclusively designed for testing conventional weapons and denied that Brazil is interested in building an atomic bomb. He said: "Brazil is an earnest country. We have signed the Tlatelolco treaty (by which the signatories commit themselves to use nuclear energy just for peaceful purposes) and we will fulfill it." [passage omitted]

Saboia Comments

PY232108 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] Rio de Janeiro -- Navy Minister Henrique Saboia, 60, said yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that he is unaware of the drafting of an agreement of mutual inspection of nuclear facilities between Brazil and Argentina. He said: "If such an agreement is being discussed, then Itamaraty is the agency concerned. The ministers of state just fulfill the resolutions of the diplomatic agreements." According to the Navy minister, there is great cooperation between the Brazilian and Argentine navies. However, he also said that he is unaware of the possibility of a technological agreement between the two countries to build submarines.

Saboia came to Rio de Janeiro to preside over the ceremony to accept the training ship "Brasil" for the Navy fleet at the Ilha das Cobras shipyard (at Guanabara Bay), where the ship was built. According to cost estimates made by Henrique Saboia, 83 percent of the ships equipment was manufactured in Brazil. The vessel cost nearly $100 million.

The Brazilian Navy hopes to complete in 1991 a program to expand its fleet at a total cost of $1.5 billion. A total of $450 million will be spent to build three submarines.

TRADE INFORMATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

PY211945 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] The relations between Brazil and the PRC have been intensified through an agreement signed by the president of the Brazilian Center of Foreign Trade Studies and the director of the International Trade Research Institute of the PRC. The agreement establishes the exchange of information on economy and trade between the two countries.

50 SOVIET SHIPS SIGHTED OFF CHILEAN COAST

PY250204 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0145 GMT 25 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 24 Aug (EFE) -- The official Chilean news agency ORBE has reported that 50 Soviet ships have been sighted off the coast of Valdivia, 800 km south of Santiago. The news agency reporting from Concepcion stated the ships were sighted by two Chilean Navy reconnaissance planes.

The Soviet ships were maneuvering 300 miles off the coast, and three of them "were caught transferring freight while at high sea."

Lieutenant Commander Jaime Botto, who was on board one of the planes, said that during similar flights the Chilean Navy has managed to detect up to 200 ships off the Chilean coasts.

PINOCHET CRITICIZES POLITICIANS, CHURCH

PY250039 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The extent to which certain spiritual organizations are confused makes them slide toward the troubled waters of politics. As long as subversion is promoted and certain democrats fail to state their position toward Marxism, the cause of democracy will be in jeopardy. Chilean extremists must realize that arms can be used only by the institutions described in the Constitution as champions of national sovereignty.

The president of the nation made this remark at the end of a lunch in his honor hosted by the Army at the Military School. The lunch commemorates Pinochet's 13th anniversary as commander in chief of the Chilean Army.

The chief executive began his speech by thanking his comrades in arms for the greetings and congratulations extended to him. Pinochet then went on to outline the true meaning of 11 September 1973. He said the future had to be assured, adding that Chile had to continue being what it was. He criticized those who want to forget about the motives prompting the military intervention.

[Begin Pinochet recording] Those who refuse to acknowledge these motives and seek to explain the military intervention from partisan viewpoints or by saying it was a political maneuver are -- to say the least -- being untruthful or better still have turned their backs on reality. They do not find it suitable for their own interests to admit the true meaning of what happened on 11 September 1973. They are craftily trying to recreate the situation that prevailed then. Meanwhile, others find it suitable to disguise the fact that they supported the military intervention, either explicitly or implicitly. [end recording]

The president added that when the Armed Forces accepted the task the fatherland had given them, they were fully aware great difficulties and challenges lay ahead. He added that great progress was achieved during these years and each and every Chilean can see for himself the accomplishments confirming this.

The chief executive went on to criticize certain partisan political groups and warned them that as long as they remain undecided toward Marxism, democracy will be jeopardized.

[Begin recording] The attitude of the political groups that make up the current opposition is far from being appropriate for true democrats. While some of them openly seek the reinstatement of the so-called Popular Unity in order to implement its nefarious program, other self-styled democrats and Christians are helping the Marxists -- whom they also supported in the past for electoral reasons -- to coordinate the actions aimed at making the country impossible to govern.

To this, we must add the attitude of the communists who encourage armed actions through their extremist cells and insist on the need for violent rebellion and their intentions of setting up a popular democracy. Let us not allow ourselves to be fooled. As long as certain sectors continue to promote subversion by working together with the communists and as long as the lack of definition of certain democrats continues to foster Marxism, the cause of democracy and freedom will be in jeopardy.

The present has no room for cowards or the weakhearted. The discovery of arms brought into the country from abroad is perhaps, the most serious piece of evidence that each and every Chilean must take into account for an in-depth evaluation that should lead to patriotic decisions. [end recording]

The president also stated that the arms found are yet another piece of evidence that the communists want to use the armed approach to make their ideology prevail. He said this awareness of the threat that communism poses compels us to defend our freedom and oppose class struggle. He went on to warn that arms are to be used only by the institutions provided for in the Constitution.

[Begin recording] The extremists and those who support them must realize once and for all that in Chile arms are to be used only by the institutions provided for in our Constitution and that these arms must be used to defend the nation's sovereignty and its most essential values.

As Chileans and as soldiers, we will be an unsurmountable barrier for any totalitarian maneuvers. As in the past, we stand side by side with our fellow countrymen, true Chileans, who are building in peace and order. [end recording]

The chief of state also emphasized the courage and virtures of Armed Forces' members. According to him, these institutions were created by the nation to defend its sovereignty. He then lashed out at certain opposition sectors that have always refused to see the positive aspects and the accomplishments of the current government.

[Begin recording] The opposition is moved by other purposes and an obvious lust for power. They have permanently criticized -- in a destructive manner -- everything we have done. Nothing is positive and nothing has been accomplished in all these years, as far as they are concerned. The slander and lies they constantly use are at odds with the calm and firm attitude of this government which works and gets things done.

There is confusion among certain sectors, among important spiritual organizations that betray and foresake their transcendental mission and stray away from their true quest for unity and a healthy coexistence at every level. Thus, they slide toward the troubled waters of political maneuvers and toward [word indistinct] and materialistic positions. [end recording]

The president warned about the campaign which seeks to distort the information concerning the men of arms. He said this campaign is directed at weakening the iron-clad unity among the various military institutions and undermining their fighting spirit.

Finally, Pinochet reiterated his thanks for all the greetings and congratulations he received on his 13th anniversary as Army commander in chief and reasserted that the Armed Forces' mission is to guarantee institutional order.

AD CALLS ON ARMED FORCES TO 'GIVE BACK' DEMOCRACY

PY230253 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance has reiterated its call to the Armed Forces to fulfill their commitment to give back what the country demands: an effective democracy capable of facing Chile's problems with the participation of all Chileans who love freedom.

In a public declaration the AD referred to recent events that occurred in the country, and the finding of arms in the third region. The declaration says that according to its usual practice, the government hopes to make politicians responsible for the lack of credibility among Chileans regarding the finding of arms, which has only been verified by official organizations and reports. The AD declaration adds: We hope to get more information on these findings before we make a statement. However, this lack of general credibility is by itself a very serious fact because it means that Pinochet's government has used up all its reserves of public faith. This is quite natural in the face of dubious confrontations, suicides, terrorist attacks, and brutal crimes that are never solved. These serious events cannot be verified by impartial individuals and the government clumsily uses these events for its own political gain.

The AD declaration goes on to say that events of this kind occur every time the government has to face difficult political situations, just as it is facing now on domestic and foreign issues especially with the latest court decisions on the torching, and on the arrested and missing cases. The declaration adds that if arms really were found, it is clear confirmation of the failure of repressive and regressive economic and social policies. Pinochet alone is responsible for these policies.

The AD says: In fact, after 13 years of state of exception, temporary article 24, limitations to freedom to information, political recession, serious human rights violations, and international repudiation, the government can only offer repression, violence, and war. The opposition -- amid mockery made of it by the governments -- has always realized that government policies were leading to the polarization of society and violence, thus closing the path to peaceful understanding.

The AD points out that the country and the Armed Forces have the patriotic duty to ask themselves if this is the best government to face this chaotic situation. If we are really facing a terrorist or guerrilla attack we then need a government that unites the people, and not one that divides them as never before in Chilean history. We demand a government with popular support, not the repudiation of all the people. We need a government that can be trusted by the people, not a government that lacks credibility. In other words, we need a government for all Chileans and not a government imposing Pinochet until 1997.

The AD also expresses its solidarity either civilian or military victims of the past, present, and future as a result of the government's suicidal policies. We also repudiate the irresponsible comments by an extremist leader who plays the game of the government whenever the government needs him, and we urge everyone to take a position against this attitude.

In conclusion, the AD reiterates its call to the Armed Forces to fulfill their commitment to return to the country what it demands: an effective democracy capable of facing the problems of Chile with the participation of all Chileans who love freedom.

TWO NEW ARSENALS FOUND IN VALLENAR, SANTIAGO

PY221936 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] [Relay from Copiapo] Another arsenal was discovered last night 8 km north of the city of Vallenar, about 100 meters from the Panamerican Highway. Joint security, Army, and Carabineros forces have discovered an impressive arsenal, consisting of 22 tons of weapons, explosives and ammunition. This arsenal was very well camouflaged beneath a concrete [word indistinct] in a room built with wood which had a surface of about 32 square meters. This arsenal is also connected with the commando group that operated at Carrizal Bajo and other sectors in the 3d Region.

Security forces discovered this arsenal of guns and weapons near the entrance of Vallenar. Preliminary reports say the following arms have been confiscated: 1,300 new U.S. M-16 rifles; 50 bags of C-4 plastic explosives, each containing 16 rolls; approximately 50 bags of TNT; and an impressive quantity of various types of ammunition, mainly for rifles, totaling 100 cubic meters. Each ammunition package contains 500 rounds. The 22-ton arsenal was shipped to Santiago by plane.

This arsenal was located 8 km north of Vallenar in an old, uninhabited lodge called Maranon. [end relay]

Another arsenal -- the 10th so far -- was found at 1635 Tucapel Avenue, near bus stop No 35 on Santa Rosa Avenue in Santiago. Following is a list of confiscated items: 41 FAL rifles; 26 M-16 rifles; 2 M-60 machineguns; 100 Katiushka rocket launchers; 10 rocket backpacks; 81 rocket cartridges; 50 (?Lav) rockets; 5 grenade launchers; 17 ricochet grenades [granadas rebotantes]; 8 rocket launcher guidance systems; 320 M-16 cartridges; 5 M-16 cartridge clips [cargadores curvos]; 177 FAL rifle cartridges; bayonet and bags; and 5,000 rounds for rifles and machineguns.

Caches Pose 'Dangers'

PA240437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0255 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] Santiago, 23 Aug (AFP) -- Today the Chilean military government said the country is facing an "extremely dangerous" situation because of the entry of great quantities of arms destined for leftist guerrillas. Up to this moment, the raids on eight clandestine storage depots by the security organizations of President Augusto Pinochet's regime have yielded some 3,200 automatic rifles, 114 bazookas, 2,000 rockets and mortar bombs, 2,000 grenades, 17 tons of explosives, and 2 million bullets.

The president said on Saturday at the ceremony honoring generals and admirals that it is not known whether there are more weapons stored, and this is why the national defense general staff has to adopt measures.

According to the authorities, the weapons were destined for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front -- of Communist persuasion -- and for the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), which is modeled after the Cuban revolution. The authorities pointed out that the cargo was brought by Soviet trawlers, and in the case of the machineguns, most of them are weapons that the U.S. Army abandoned in Vietnam. The others are of Belgian manufacture, Czechoslovak, or Soviet.

The Patriotic Front and the MIR denied the offical versions and said the government created a farce to justify new oppostion repression. The opposition is bent on installing a civilian regime through democratic elections.

The Minister of Interior Ricardo Garcia, in a message read tonight over radio and television, made a vehement call so that the country will give credence to the report which he called, "grave aggression of foreign roots, carefully prepared to compromise the country's coexistence and to give rise to a sequel of death, destruction and chaos." Garcia said that we ask for this collaboration so the inquiries on the weapons can be successful, and we can learn exactly the total quantity of the materiel, and we can learn the identity of all who knew about them and prepared for their use.

The minister said that "with the war operation that has been launched in the country," it is intended to hinder economic development and hinder the battle against repression, which has been affecting Chileans for the last 4 years. He warned that this would cause "a very harmful, irreversible delay, in the welfare which we all wish for."

Experts To Inspect Arsenals

PY221332 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0446 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 21 Aug (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today reported the U.S. Government has accepted a request that it send experts to inspect the arsenals that were discovered last week. Del Valle said the request was submitted formally to Assistant Secretary for American Republics Affairs Robert Gelbard through Uldaricio Figueroa, the Chilean minister counselor to the embassy in Washington.

The foreign minister pointed out that the inspectors' purpose is to determine the origin of the arms. Del Valle also said that war materiel experts from other countries have been invited to cooperate in the task of determining the quality, danger, and origin of the confiscated arms caches. [passage omitted]

An article published in the last issue of the weekly QUE PASA notes the "CIA already had information about the sale of these arms," which are of U.S. origin "and which were used during the Vietnam War."

COLONEL RELEASED; FPMR, DINACOS COMMENT

PY221526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0758 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By Juan Jorge Faundes]

[Text] Santiago, 22 Aug (EFE) -- The Manuel Rogriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] decided to release Colonel Mario Haeberle Rivadeneira because it believed its "main objectives" had been fulfilled.

This is stated in an FPMR communique which notes that these objectives were "to make the men of the Armed Forces, particularly those in the Army, aware that if they continue along with their repressive path they will be punished." According to the communique, another FPMR objective was "to show that despite the enforcement of repressive measures that include raids, mass arrests, and dragnets, we are able to hit the Army and the High Command."

Colonel Haeberle Rivadeneira was released last night at 2240 in the southern area of Santiago. Haeberle, who is chief of protocol of the Santiago Military Garrison, was kidnapped on 18 August. Haeberle was released at the same time a woman placed a call to the EFE offices in Santiago to report Haeberle had been released at the corner of Tiltil and Aysen Streets. The woman asked EFE to go to the intersection, "because we do not want him to get sick." Haeberle's release took place on a cold and rainy night when the thermometer recorded 4 degrees.

But EFE arrived on the scene a few minutes after a Carabineros patrol car had come to pick up Col Haeberle from the "Easton-Chile" guard post of Hector Luis Maldonado, 24 years old, from whom Haeberle had requested help and the use of a telephone. This guard post is located about 50 meters from the corner where Haeberle was released by his captors. Hector Luis Maldonado reported: "He said: 'Please help me. I was robbed.' I let him come in, and he even agreed to be searched. He asked me if he could use the telephone." Maldonado told EFE: "I then asked the guard at the industry building next door to call the Carabineros. They came to pick him up 20 minutes after." The guard also said that it did not take him long to recognize Col Haeberle. "I remembered the pictures that have been published in the newspapers and that have appeared on the television," he said.

Maldonado said that when the officer appeared, he was barefooted and that "he had been tied up and blindfolded for about 3 days and he did not know where he was." The guard said: "He was not injured. He looked well, but he appeared to be dizzy."

He added: "He also told me that I should not be scared, that he was not a criminal or anything of the sort, and that they had left him at the corner inside a bag."

Once the Carabineros had taken Colonel Haeberle, the Government Social Communications Agency [Dinacos] issued a communique officially announcing that Haeberle had been released and he had been taken to the military hospital. Later, a self-styled FPMR spokesman called EFE and said: "Tonight we released Col Mario Haeberle, one of the members of the Santiago Military Garrison High Command and a Pinochet adviser." The FPMR communique added: "His release took place amid the dragnet established by over 8,000 troops of the regime's repressive forces."

According to the FPMR communique, another objective was "to personally deliver to a high-ranking Army chief our letter to the Armed Forces in which we note that decisive times are ahead in which they must decide whether to continue supporting Pinochet to the end or to abandon him and unite themselves to the people." The communique also notes the FPMR was able "to confiscate important documents, some of which have already been disclosed to the public and which we will continue to disclose."

The FPMR adds: "During the entire time Col Haeberle was in our hands, he was treated humanely, as he himself acknowledged in a letter he sent to his wife." "This shows the difference between those who struggle with arms to achieve freedom and Pinochet's repressive organizations, which torture, kill, burn, and make prisoners disappear."

The communique adds that in releasing him, the FPMR was also heeding the mediation carried out by Catholic Church representatives. It notes: "we hope the appeals made by the Catholic Church will be heeded by the dictatorship just as we have done, because in so doing many patriots may be saved from torture and the dungeons of the dictatorship."

BARCO STRIVES FOR RECONCILIATION, REHABILITATION

PA222003 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] President Virgilio Barco Vargas today praised the work of the Presidential Guard Battalion during a special ceremony held at the battalion's headquarters.

The government's priority task will be to defend national institutions, the president said during a ceremony held at the Presidential Guard, where he also praised the work done by the military forces. Ricardo Canon now reports:

[Begin recording] [Canon] To commemorate the 58th anniversary of the Presidential Guard Battalion, President Virgilio Barco Vargas praised the professionalism of the Armed Forces as a guarantee in strengthening democratic institutions. The president promised to recover peace and coexistence for the Colombians, based on mutual respect and observance of the laws.

[Barco] We will strive to achieve reconciliation, normalization, and rehabilitation, particularly for the benefit of the more needy ones and the most remote areas to recover national peace and security. We will seek coexistence based on respect for everyone's rights, justice, and the observance of law. [end recording]

CONSERVATIVES FEAR GROWTH OF BARCO LIBERALISM

PA221559 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Conservative Party feels that President Barco has revived the so-called cogovernment with the liberal directorates through the free sharing of state power. The Conservatives fear the rapid growth of a dangerous symbiosis between the party government and the government party, where it is already difficult to distinguish the public officials from the members of the official political directorates. The National Conservative Directorate expressed this in a message sent to Ignacio Velez Escobar, Mario Calderon Rivera, and William Fedul Vergara, who declined the ministerial positions President Barco offered the Conservative Party.

The Conservative hierarchy insists that the Liberal government is extremely party-oriented and is moving toward a political plan that contradicts the national spirit established in the Constitution. The Conservative Party again requested guarantees for the full exercise of its opposition, and noted that the national Constitution should not be cleverly invoked in an effort to avoid agreements that will lead to the approval of a legal document in favor of the political sectors that are not involved with the government.

BARCO ON EXTRADITION, DRUGS, OCHOA

PA231735 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The police today staged an operation to capture drug traffickers and guerrillas. There were no major arrests. Raids were staged in Risaralda and Quindio Departments, and on the Atlantic Coast. The operation, in which the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] and Army also participated, was to comply with court orders. Agents of the DEA, the U.S. antinarcotics agency, are not directly involved in the operation. The raids, staged mostly on homes and in hotels, are primarily aimed at finding Carlos Lehder, Pablo Escobar, and Jorge Luis Ochoa, who have legal cases pending in Colombia and whose extraditions have been requested against them by U.S. authorities.

Weapons and vehicles were confiscated during the operation. Five people, whose identities were not revealed, were taken into custody in Pereira.

Meanwhile, President Barco today denied his administration is boycotting the extradition treaty [with the United States] as various U.S. authorities have implied.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Has the U.S. Government requested permission for DEA agents to work in Colombia to find drug traffickers?

[Barco] I have received no such request. If indeed [words indistinct] are giving technical assistance, then the request must have been made before I became president.

[Reporter] Mr President, today the U.S. prosecutor who is handling the Jorge Luis Ochoa case said that the Colombian judicial system boycotted the extradition treaty by releasing Ochoa in Colombia.

[Barco] He is generalizing. He is aware the judges act individually, and one judge did that, not the Colombian judicial system. The Colombian judicial system is very respectable. [end recording]

Minister on System, Ochoa

PA222341 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Report by Mary Villalobos; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] This morning the president of the Supreme Court, Fernando Uribe Restrepo, issued a communique in which he states that the magistrates not only feel like persecuted politicians without possibility of asylum but have become hostages to their positions, faced with continuous threats. Uribe Restrepo added that although the Army's guarding of the court is an extreme measure, it is the only way to defend it from its enemies.

Justice Minister Eduardo Suescun Monroy today rejected charges made by the U.S. and Spanish press concerning the Colombian justice system following the [Jorge Luis] Ochoa case.

[Suescun] "These are statements that clash with reality, because if there is any one country that has fought seriously against drug trafficking, it is Colombia. One must consider this. One must also consider that Colombian justice is a dignified, important, and autonomous kind of justice."

Regarding statements by the DEA that it has agents in Colombian territory to help in the capture of Ochoa, he said:

[Suescun] "The Colombian authorities should carry out arrests in the republic's territory."

However, he did agree that Colombian justice lacks physical, but not moral elements to face organized drug trafficking.

[Suescun] "That is the drama, the real drama. The system of penal justice has been isolated for a long time, left behind in the development process without modern work methods, without efficient ways to operate. It is in a very difficult condition to face the challenge that crime is presenting."

Search for Ochoa Continues

PA240310 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota -- Early yesterday morning units of the Colombian 8th Army Brigade began a search for Jorge Luis Ochoa Vasquez in the capital of Risaralda and nearby areas. The search has proved unsuccessful.

According to reports, raids were conducted in rural and urban areas where, according to military intelligence, drug traffickers presumably make cocaine or have their center of operations.

In addition, properties belonging to drug traffickers (Carlos Leder), Santa Cruz Londono, and Evaristo Porras were seized.

STRICT SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN AT SUPREME COURT

PA220404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0121 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Bogota, 21 Aug (EFE) -- Beginning today, a strong military guard will be deployed at the headquarters of the Colombian Supreme Court of Justice, in downtown Bogota; almost all of its members have been threatened with death.

Units of the Army's 13th Brigade are patrolling the areas surrounding the buildings as a protection measure "to provide security and dignity" to the judges of the Republic, as instructed by President Virgilio Barco Vargas.

The measures have been implemented after several anonymous messages were received which stated that "the court magistrates will be killed one by one," and added: "No one will survive."

The anonymous person alluded in particular to the magistrates who are working on the requests for extradition of drug traffickers to the United States.

The threats have been constant since 31 July, when Magistrate Hernando Baquero Borda was killed on a street in the northern part of Bogota.

Baquero Borda was assigned to the Criminal Court and was co-author of the extradition treaty in force with the United States since 1980.

ELECTIONS COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGES PATRIOTIC UNION

PA221531 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Patriotic Union [UP] has officially become the third Colombian party to be acknowledged by the Naitonal Elections Council. Today, the State Council will designate a UP militant to be the seventh member of the Elections Council. Alfredo Araujo Grau, president of the Elections Council, informed Caracol that the UP has fulfilled all of the legal requirements and has been granted legal status.

The UP emerged from the peace agreements signed between the Betancur administration and the FARC. It now enjoys all of the rights and obligations established by the laws that govern the political parties, which include presenting its accounting books, reports on the party's resources and financial status, banking privileges, as well as free access to the state media within the spaces established for proselytising activities.

AMERICA BATTALION INVOLVED IN ESCAPE, CLASH

PA231924 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Quito, 22 Aug (AFP) -- According to the terrorists themselves, at least one member of America Battalion, which is composed of subversives of three countries, participated in the rescue of one of its members on 19 August, an action which killed three policemen.

In a clandestine place, two journalists and a photographer from Quito received statements today from Leonardo Vera Viteri, who was rescued from the Eugenio Espejo Hospital in Quito, and "Captain Niclolas Cedeno," who identified himself as a member of America Battalion.

The youths insisted that they had not planned to kill the policemen; in fact, they were not aware of the presence of policemen in Vera's room.

Cedeno denied that the objective of Vera Viteri's rescue was to "eliminate" him; he said that the action responded to his wish to ensure that "no companero of ours remains in a prison" and issued threats as he demanded freedom for its members.

According to local press reporters from the evening paper LA HORA and a newscast from a local radio network, an individual who appeared to be a leader of America Battalion said that "if jail doors are not opened, we will open them."

America Battalion was established a few months ago in Colombia with the participation of the M-19, Tupac Amaru of Peru, and Alfaro Lives of Ecuador.

Meanwhile, Vera, who was left wounded in a hospital on 18 December 1985, after an attempt to kidnap Quito Businessman Eduardo Granda Garces, who also suffered bullet wounds, said that he knew nothing about the operation; in fact, he was surprised to hear the gunshots.

Vera said: "Police casualties were not the result of a murder attempt but of a clash, because they did not hear the stop warning and reacted to the situation."

All sectors of the country censured the incident involving the three policemen and labeled it a murder, because they were not allowed to defend themselves.

Vera was rescued on Tuesday after Kleber Gia Butamante escaped on Sunday from the penal center in Quito. Therefore, his escape was linked to the action at the Eugenio Espejo Hospital. According to Police Commander Luis Suarez, this possibility has not been ruled out by the police,

However, there were rumors that Vera would be executed by the Alfaro Lives group because he reportedly cooperated with a police operation in which Fausto Basantes, identified by Ecuadoran subversives themselves as second in command, was killed early this year.

PRESIDENT, OPPOSITION LEADERS DISCUSS AMNESTY

PY222238 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0930 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The government and the opposition in the past few hours began final discussions on the controversial case of human rights violations by military men and policemen under the previous de facto government. President Julio Sanguinetti met with his advisers and with opposition leaders.

The first opposition member to meet the president was Broad Front President Liber Seregni, who said his coalition believes that an unconditional amnesty granted before investigating human rights violations is absolutely unacceptable. Seregni said that this position does not reflect stubbornness, but rather consistency with the policy that the Front has adopted on the issue. After comprehensive debates on the political and legal sides of the issue, we concluded that Congress is the most suitable place in which to work out a solution, which we expect to find, he added. Seregni reiterated that the Broad Front believes that the issue should be resolved and the country's democratic stability should be preserved. Therefore, neither our actions nor our omissions should lead us to the conclusion that democracy does not have sound foundations, because to the extent that we admit that society agrees to impunity and arbitrariness, we shall be undermining democracy.

Sanguinetti also met with Civic Union Executive Board President Humberto Ciganda, who did not say whether his party would support the government-sponsored amnesty bill, because the details of the bill have not been made known yet. However, Ciganda said his party adopted a position on the human rights issue long ago, adding that the Civic Union believes that the courts must clarify all specific and proven charges. He explained that his party wants human rights respected and justice preserved, and that, consequently, it advocates clarification of the charges that were leveled before the courts and for which specific evidence has been furnished. The party does not support the investigation into vague charges which can not be properly clarified, he remarked. [passage omitted]

Broad Front Rejects Amnesty

PY230232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1923 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 22 Aug (EFE) -- The leftist Broad Front coalition today decided to reject the Uruguayan Government's plan for amnesty for those who violated human rights and it also stated that the military men must be tried by civilian courts. In a communique released after a meeting of its Political Committee, the Broad Front, the country's third largest political organization, stated that the amnesty project "is an attack on the moral conscience of Uruguayan society, which will not allow those crimes, committed under the protection of the state apparatus, to go unpunished." The communique also states that the amnesty "is an attack against the country's pacification and the consolidation of its democracy, because if those crimes go unpunished it would cause frustration because those in power would be unable to make everyone respect the Constitution. [quotation marks as received]

After arguing against amnesty, the Broad Front, which is headed by General Liber Seregni, stated that it will maintain the commitments it has contracted with all the political parties after the country returned to democracy "in order to bring those who committed such crimes before the civilian courts." [passage omitted]

GROUPS CRITICIZE ACTIVITIES OF U.S. TRAWLERS

PA221919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1257 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Caracas, 21 Aug (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Fishermen's Federation (Federacion Venezolana de Pesca de Altura] will boycott the activities of a U.S. fishing boat fleet in Venezuelan territorial waters, its President Marcos Jurado Blanco has revealed.

The federation, which has approximately 350 members on its roster, adopted the decision after concluding that the U.S. fishing boats Alice Mary and No Problem which the Caracas government authorized to fish in Caribbean waters, are violating Venezuelan law and can cause "serious ecological damage to the ocean fauna" of Venezuela.

According to the federation, the fleet was criticized in the United States for causing the extinction of many ocean species off the coasts of Florida and Puerto Rico by using the boulter system, or bottom rake fishing.

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the Professional Association of Merchant Marine Officers also rejected the activities of the U.S. fishing vessels.

The union leaders of the Venezuelan fishermen (Maritime Union) protested the activities of the U.S. fishing boats 2 days ago.

The permits were issued by the Transport and Communications and Agriculture and Livestock Ministries, which have offered to submit a report on the problem, but have not done so yet.

Trawlers Ordered Out

PA232004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1814 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Caracas, 23 Aug (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Government today instructed two U.S. fishing vessels to sail out of the port of La Guaira (25 km north of Caracas and the country's main port), heeding complaints lodged by local fishermen's associations.

The fishing boats Alice Mary and No Problem, part of a fleet owned by U.S. citizen Al Marrit, ran into trouble after bottom rake fishing in Puerto Rico and Florida. They were fishing on the Venezuelan high seas with the authorization of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry.

The Alice Mary docked at La Guaira 2 days ago with 12 tons of shark and swordfish.

The local fishermen's unions, merchant marine, and the Venezuelan Fishermen's Federation reported that they would boycott the boats. They also lodged complaints to the government here.

In addition to the American boats' fishing methods which have a negative effect on the ocean fauna, the fishermen's groups claimed the boats were in La Guaira without authorization, as they have been authorized to moor at the Porlamar piers, 500 km to the northeast, that they were violating labor laws, and that they were using the La Guaira commerical piers even though they are fishing vessels.

Today the Transport Ministry ordered the vessels to leave La Guaira.

SECRETARIAT CITES GORBACHEV REPLY TO GROUP OF SIX

PA241959 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] The Foreign Relations Secretariat has released a communique reporting on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the proposal that the Group of Six made during their meeting in Ixtapa, Zihuatanejo, on 6 and 7 August.

In his letter, Gorbachev states that he totally agrees with the concepts on peace set forth in the Declaration of Mexico. He reaffirms his government's decision to extend the duration of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing to 1 January 1987, explaining that that decision stems from the belief that the unrestrained growth of nuclear arsenals is not conducive to greater security for nuclear powers. Gorbachev states that if the United States joins the nuclear test moratorium, a new path will open toward the conclusion of a treaty altogether banning nuclear tests.

The letter sets forth the Soviet Union's willingness to accept the Group of Six proposal for a meeting between Soviet and American nuclear experts to discuss appropriate measures on nuclear tests and establish an effective system to verify nuclear testing agreements, in accordance with the annex to the Declaration of Mexico. The letter adds that the Soviet Union is willing to sign an agreement to stop nuclear testing at the eventual summit conference with President Ronald Reagan.

The Foreign Relations Secretariat notes that the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev is congruent with the proposal of the Declaration of Mexico, as during their next meeting, the leaders of the world's two nuclear powers will possibly arrive at specific disarmament agreements.

'HIGH-LEVEL' DELEGATION IN U.S. ON DEA AGENT CASE

PA241933 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation of top-level officials in the Mexican Attorney General's Office is in the United States to meet with DEA leaders and discuss the case of agent Victor Cortes, who was reportedly tortured by Mexican police. Mexican Government sources said that a report on the investigation into the Victor Cortes case will be presented to the DEA.

The Attorney General's Office officials will show Victor Cortes photographs of Mexican policemen to assist him in identifying his captors.

This is the first high-level step taken to clarify the Victor Cortes incident.

Congress To Probe DEA Role

PA221710 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 20 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] The National Congress' Permanent Commission yesterday agreed to request from the Foreign Relations Secretariat a report on the operational scope of DEA agents in Mexico.

The consultations are aimed at briefing the legislators on the agreements between Mexico and the United States to fight drug trafficking. It also seeks to define the function of foreign police agents in those actions.

According to Deputy Pedro Penaloza of the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT), DEA agents violate our national sovereignty.

This position was supported by the Mexican Workers' Party (PMT), the Socialist Unified Party of Mexico (PSUM), the Peoples Socialist Party (PPS), and, of course, the PRT.

The representatives of those factions in the Permanent Commission demanded an investigation of the existing agreements between Mexico and the United States on the subject of drug control.

Regarding the proposals, PRI Deputy Fernando Ortiz Arana said that the regulations of the Permanent Commission, as well as those of the Chambers of Deputies and Senate, were not being followed. He stressed that the creation of two commissions to investigate the agreements between the two nations on the subject of drug trafficking controls was inappropriate. This can be done only by the Chamber of Deputies' Vigilance Committee, he said. He added that only the Senate can either ratify or reject bilateral agreements, that is where those agreements are reviewed and analyzed.

He proposed asking the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee to request from the Foreign Secretariat the information concerning the cooperation agreements being discussed, as well as the terms of those agreements.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON ECONOMY, U.S. VISIT

PA221952 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] It would be intolerable to subject Mexican society to a process of continuous adjustment that would entail the possibility of a recession, of an economic stagnation. We cannot permit this; that is why we have adopted the policy of injecting fresh resources to the Mexican economy so it will grow at a sustained rate in the next few years.

Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor stated this yesterday in an interview with the official television. He stressed that the current renegotiation of the Mexican debt also involves changing the traditional viewpoint of some international financial institutions.

If in 1984, Mexico, along with the Cartagena Consensus, said that the creditors and the debtors had a joint responsibility, he added, the governments "in 1986 have assumed their share of the responsibility."

The foreign secretary said that as an important result of President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Washington, it is now accepted that there are topics that deserve special attention. "The two governments have the responsibility of preventing any situation that might become an irritant between the two countries."

He added that the relationship between Mexico and the United States demands greater attention because it has gradually become more complex. Moreover, there are a number of topics in bilateral relations that already demand a solution. In view of the complexity of the relationship, we are going to resolve the issues.

Sepulveda Amor said that on the agenda of the talks they identified "a number of topics that can be resolved if there is political determination to do so." Regarding drug trafficking, an understanding was reached that this matter necessarily demands the cooperation of the two governments.

In reference to this topic, he explained that "it must be noted that in a good number of cases, the chain has its motive power on the U.S. side, the financing is there, the largest part of the profits is there, and the basic consumption is there."

Therefore, if one wants to attack the production and the initial start distribution of the drug, the other end of the chain must also be dealt with if one wants to be effective. With the establishment of a system of mutual cooperation, much more satisfactory results will surely be achieved.

As far as what is necessary so the financial package will function, the foreign secretary said that it must be accepted that Mexico has a real capacity to export manufactured and nonmanufactured products to the U.S. market.

"We must enter the trade field and make sure that there is a considerable expansion of the Mexican participation in world trade. This means that the expansion must not be centered on petroleum products."

He also indicated that the migration of Mexican workers to the United States is due to a structural phenomenon "because the U.S. economy, which needs the Mexican labor force, induces the migration." Mexico proposed that a system be established to fully guarantee the essential rights of our workers.

The United States has gradually accepted the Law of the Sea, which in 1980 Mexico was already demanding as a constitutional right and which the great majority of the members of the international community accepted by agreeing to the concept of the exclusive Economic Zone.

It is gradually being recognized, he added that Mexico has the right to the tuna in its patrimonial sea. We now have to be careful so that we will not export this product in excess, which would bring prices down.

Regarding foreign policy, Sepulveda Amor said "there is an active diplomacy which is independent, autonomous, proud, and forms part of our historic heritage."

He also said that Miguel de la Madrid will go to the UN General Assembly "to reaffirm the Mexican position on the value of the United Nations as an institution of peace and security and also to hold talks with various leaders."

In the rest of the year there will be an important number of visits from chiefs of state, and there are plans to accept the invitations from the Japanese and PRC Governments.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON DEBT

PA221516 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The Federal Government has assigned 4.014 trillion pesos for interest payment during the first semester of 1986, the Finance Secretariat reported today.

The report added that this payment resulted in a deficit of 2.907 trillion pesos in the government's budget from January to June.

In a report presented to the Congress, the Finance Secretariat said that the government's income totalled 5.614 trillion pesos, while expenses added up to 8.522 trillion pesos.

The Finance Secretariat said that as of 30 June the foreign debt had reached a total of U.S. $72.937 billion, of which only $240 million must be paid in less than 1 year.

The Federal Government's domestic debt currently totals 13.555 trillion pesos. Most of this debt is in form of treasury notes.

POLITICAL LEADERS VIEW PAN, CURRENT SITUATION

PA230317 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 18 Aug 86 p 2

[By Anibal Ramirez, Lauro Lopez, Matilde Perez, and Arnulfo de Santiago]

[Excerpts] The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) has opposed the granting of privileges to the opposition because it is feared that this action will be regretted. The organization called for the political victories achieved at the ballot box to be defended, and demanded that the working class combat the enemy of the revolution, as neither the PAN [National Action Party] nor any other leftist or rightist party can guarantee changes in favor of the majority.

Roberto Castellanos Tovar, CROC [Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants] leader, has described the PAN as "a group of bad Mexicans whose leaders have reached such a degree of denationalization that they demand justice in front of the White House. Castellanos Tovar warned that Mexicans will reject every foreign intervention regardless of its origin.

Deputy Mario Rodolfo Campos Bravo, leader of the Issste [Institute of Social Security and Services for Government Workers], criticized PAN's political actions. He stated that the Mexican people became politcally mature many years ago and that he agrees with Mexico's democratic system and revolutionary regimes.

The CTM anticipated a political victory by the revolution over the rightist minorities because the rightists, represented by the PAN, want to remove fundamental constitution chapters for which that the people themselves won approval.

It also said that the working class will not let the Church tell the workers what to do and how to become educated. It said this after criticizing the political clergy for their insistent intervention in public affairs.

The leading workers' federation criticized the relationship between the PAN and the Republican Party, expressing opposition to a minority which, considering itself wealthy, wants to change the revolution's postulates and deliver Mexico into the hands of the U.S. Government.

Meanwhile, prominent members of the PRI's CEN [National Executive Committee] think that the few PAN members who stood in front of the U.S. Capitol last week in an attempt to discredit the Mexican regime only reflected their well-known stance of serving foreign interests. For the Mexican people, this position is of no political importance. [passage omitted]

In addition, National Peasant Confederation Secretary General Mario Hernandez Posadas termed as unacceptable PAN's antinationalist and antipopular posture, and condemned the party's practice of seeking the support of foreign organizations to settle matters that only concern Mexicans. [passage omitted]

"Once again, the reactionaries have gone to a foreign country to disparage the nation and request the intervention of the reactionaries' foreign allies, whose destabilization purpose is clear," Hernandez Posadas warned. He also said that the United States has already realized that the Mexican Government and people will never permit their destinies to be determined from abroad.

The accords signed by President de la Madrid and President Reagan were signed in the context of the Mexican people's nationalist nature and determination to continue to freely shape the nation's course.

He added that the people will not forsake the defense of their freedom and sovereignty, nor will they pay attention to those who only want to surrender the country's riches and seek personal profit.

In addition, Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, leader of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], has said that Mexicans will solve the electoral problem for reasons of national dignity. Mexicans will not accept a policy treating the country like the Philippines [filipiniacion], with the U.S. intervening in the solution of Mexico's problems.

"The PAN is mistaken if it thinks that the struggle for democracy in Mexico requires tutors." Rather, there would be room for accords with the national political forces if they [the PAN members] limited their actions to the domestic area, as "we will not be accomplices to electoral fraud," Ricardo Gallardo said.

Regarding the results of President De la Madrid's working visit to Washington, Rincon Gallardo feels that the restoration of cordial relations with the United States "is only a temporary solution." He said that the accord with the IMF will only make the problems last longer and such an accord will last only a few months. "Today, the struggle is more complex than obtaining a credit." Interventionism will not cease, but continue, because economic integration has already reached such a level that the United States demands security and political guarantees for U.S. investments and the opening of the Mexican market to U.S. products.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON ANTIDRUG OPERATION

PA221549 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] A total of 16,769 members of the Mexican Army participated in an antidrug lightning operation. This was reported to President Miguel de la Madrid by National Defense Secretary General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui.

The operation included nine military zones. The Army destroyed 332 poppy plants and 7,215 marijuana plants; confiscated 333 kg of packed marijuana, 49 kg of marijuana seeds, 6 kg of poppyseeds, and 14,700 toxic pills. In addition, 1,922 firearms of various types and calibers were confiscated, as well as equipment used in drug plantations.

Gen Arevalo Gardoqui appealed to state and minicipal authorities to coordinate efforts with the military in the struggle against drug trafficking. He spoke highly of Yucatan's Governor Victor Cervera Pacheco for his concern over this problem and his constant contacts with the commanders of the 32d military zone.

HEALTH SECRETARY ANNOUNCES BELIZE AGREEMENT

FL221320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0439 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Belize, 21 Aug, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Belize have agreed to sign a letter of intention in the area of health to control dengue and malaria epidemics at the border with Quintana Roo.

The agreement was announced jointly by Health Secretary Guillermo Soberon Acevedo and Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel during the fourth bilateral meeting held to assess the progress made in health matters. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has appointed Ambassadors Antonio Villegas Villalobos and Daniel de la Pedraja as chief for Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, Asia and Oceania, respectively. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1701 GMT 23 Aug 86 FL]

INCREASED AIRPORT SECURITY -- As part of the government's campaign against drug trafficking, private planes and helicopters that arrive at any of Mexico's 56 airports without previous permission or after the airports have closed will be refused fuel and be subject to investigation by the government, the government announced Monday. Humberto Lugo Gil, director of the Airports and Auxiliary Services Authority, said he has issued instructions to airport administrators to step up surveillance of aircrafts suspected of carrying drugs. Lugo, speaking at the fourth national meeting of the Airport Administration, said that 11 of Mexico's airports will undergo increased security. [Excerpt] [Mexico City THE NEWS in English 20 Aug 86 p 6 PA]

MARIJUANA PLANTATION DESTROYED -- Judicial Police agents have destroyed 70 hectares of marijuana in the Chihuahua mountain range. It is estimated that this discovery was the most important in the past few years in the struggle against drug trafficking and was part of the "Pacific Seven" operation begun by the country's Attorney General Office, in coordination with the National Defense Secretariat, 8 days ago. [Summary] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 86 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- The attorney general's office has arrested 23 drug traffickers from a gang which had in its possession 231 kg of pure cocaine. The cocaine is worth more than $30 million. [Text] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1955 GMT 20 Aug 86 PA]

CONTRA TRAINING REJECTED FROM MANY SIDES

Delvalle Opposed

PA231841 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Penonome (Special Service) -- President Eric Arturo Delvalle said yesterday that he is opposed to having Panamanian territory used to provide military training for the Nicaraguan contras.

President Delvalle's statements came in response to international dispatches from various news agencies which mentioned Honduras, El Salvador, and Panama as possible centers of military instruction for the Nicaraguan guerrillas, who are struggling to topple the Sandinist government.

The president also said he is against Panama's being used to launch campaigns against any country because he believes firmly in peoples' right to self-determiniation.

Panama, President Delvalle added, seeks a dialogue and a negotiated and constructive peace, and not a war in Central America.

Cabrera: Increases 'Tension'

PA231317 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0335 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Panama City, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said today that U.S. media reports are a source of tension in the area and a reason for concern of the Contadora countries." [quotation mark as received]

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that U.S. military forces stationed in the Canal area are going to train contra groups in view of the refusal of Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo to lend Honduran territory for that purpose.

"It is a reason for concern of the countries of the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) because it is a source that increases existing regional tension," he said.

Cabrera stressed that the reports from the U.S. media only contribute to increasing "the quota of blood that Central America is paying as a result of the regional crisis."

PRD Leader Also Opposed

PA221750 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1716 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By Manuel Terrientes]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] today condemned the U.S. Government pretensions to train anti-Sandinist units on U.S. military bases on the banks of the Panama Canal.

Nils Castro, PRD secretary for international affairs, told ACAN-EFE that the report by THE NEW YORK TIMES could "be another instance of slander against Panama or a test balloon to check Panama's reactions."

"It could also be another provocation against our country," said Castro, a leader of the party founded by the late General Omar Torrijos. [passage omitted]

Castro remarked: "Torrijos' followers reject outright the possibility that that training be held here. We would consider it a lack of respect toward our sovereignty and foreign policy, as well as toward the Contadora Group and the just interests of Latin America."

Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela comprise the Contadora Group, which for the past 3 years has been negotiating for a political and peaceful resolution of the Central American conflict.

Castro told ACAN-EFE: "The U.S. military bases are temporarily in Panama exclusively to defend the Panama Canal."

He added: "Any other activity on those bases violates the word and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties," which will grant Panama full sovereignty over the canal's installations in the year 2000.

"For the same reason, the political activities that the head of those troops has been undertaking in several areas countries is also questionable," Castro said.

The PRD international affairs commission demanded that the Panama Foreign Ministry "duly clarify the irregularities, and submit a report on the case at the Nonaligned Movement summit to take place in Zimbabwe."

$88.3 MILLION IN OIL PURCHASES OWED TO MEXICO

FL222136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2056 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By correspondent Ana Maria Lasso]

[Text] Panama, 22 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Panama owes Mexico $18.3 million for oil purchases made this year and $70 million more for purchases made in past years, Mexican Ambassador to Panama Carlos Planck has stressed.

During a press conference, Planck rejected press versions that the San Jose Pact would affect Panama. Periodically the local media has conducted polls on the energy agreement.

Recently, Planning and Economic Policy Minister Ricaurte Vazquez questioned why Mexico is not forwarding the 20 percent of the oil invoices which, according to the San Jose Pact, should be deposited in Panama's Central Bank for development programs.

The diplomat noted that the $9 million in arrears will soon be corrected and added that Panama owes $18.3 in 1986 for Mexican oil purchases, in addition to $70 million from previous years. He noted that the Central Bank has $66.4 million in deposit for 20 percent of the oil invoices which Panama has not yet used in development projects, as provided for by the San Jose Pact.

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL WELCOMES UK, GUATEMALAN RELATIONS

FL221239 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Belizean Prime Minister Esquivel has welcomed the move by Britain and Guatemala to reestablish diplomatic relations. The two countries had severed relations in 1981, when Belize was granted independence by Great Britain.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS: SANDINISTS RESPONSIBLE FOR C.A. SITUATION

PA231311 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 15 Aug 86 p 4

[Text] "The Nicaraguan rulers, the nine commanders, are responsible for the situation in Central America," President Oscar Arias Sanchez said yesterday. He also made some revelations about Daniel Ortega Saavedra's stance during the meeting at Esquipulas on 23 and 24 May.

As might be recalled, the five Central American presidents met on that occasion, on the initiative of Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo, to discuss the Central American parliament.

During an impromptu press conference after the BANEX [not further identified] inauguration yesterday, Arias said that it was suggested to Ortega in Esquipulas "that there be ideological pluralism and other guarantees in Nicaragua."

"He failed to heed this suggestion. Instead, we saw LA PRENSA closed in the past few weeks. This paper had been directed by the late Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Actions against high church prelates already familiar to the Costa Rican people and other measures occurred later."

When Ortega met with Presidents Arias, Jose Azcona of Honduras, Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, and Cerezo, the situation and the need for an opening toward democratization in Nicaragua were presented to Ortega. He reacted by attacking Costa Rica's democracy. He said that there is democracy in Nicaragua, too, and that democracy is a matter of interpretation.

After an exchange of views among the five presidents, Ortega introduced his five points. The discussion came to an end.

These are the five points: 1) Nicaragua does not have to ask anybody's permission to choose its friends; 2) Nicaragua believes in the Sandinist revolution, and this is an irreversible process; 3) Nicaragua will carry its revolution as far as necessary and is determined to back revolutionary movements throughout Latin America; 4) Nicaragua will not disarm itself under any circumstances whatsoever; and 5) Nicaragua will not permit international organizations to inspect it under any circumstances.

Commenting on the U.S. Senate's approval of Resolution 53-47 dealing with $100 million in aid for the rebel groups struggling for Nicaragua's freedom, President Arias said: "The result of the voting had been virtually decided some days previously, because it is well-known that the Republican Party enjoys a majority, although small, in the Senate."

Arias said this about the aid: "I have said here, and I said it in Colombia last week, that I would rather have a peaceful solution in Central America. This has not occurred. The Sandinist government gradually closed the space."

Arias also said that he remains "very much concerned as the Costa Rican president, as a Central American, and as a Costa Rican citizen over the consequences of the war in Nicaragua."

"My greatest concern is over Costa Rica." He considered one of the aspects by which Costa Rica will be affected by the stepping up of war in Nicaragua:

"More Nicaraguans will arrive. In accordance with the World Refugees Agreement, we cannot turn them away."

"During my stay in Bogota I even spoke to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz about Costa Rica's situation. In this country there are 250,000 foreigners (9 percent of the country's current population), many of whom are Nicaraguans," Arias said.

He added: "Costa Rica might even lose its own identity."

Asked about U.S. Senator (D) Ted Kennedy's remarks that "the approval of the $100 million is the beginning of another Vietnam," Arias said he does not believe this. "I do not believe this, because President Reagan has solemnly pledged to the U.S. people that not a single U.S. soldier will be sent to Nicaragua. I have no reason to doubt the U.S. President's word."

For the first time in his 100 days of government, Arias described the border with Nicaragua as "the border with oppression, the border with the Marxist regime."

Arias said he would "travel to San Carlos, near this border with oppression."

On other topics, Arias said:

A) South Africa: "My view is well known and definite. We even broke relations with this country. Discrimination due to the color of one's skin is incredible so late in this century, in 1986."

B) Great Britain: "Mrs Thatcher, whose country has very strong ties with South Africa, seems to think more about English businessmen than about the South African people."

C) Chile: "Let us consider Chile. I oppose what happens in South Africa, what happens in Nicaragua, and what happens in Chile with Pinochet."

D) Courtesies: [The privilege each country extends to the citizens of the other to import duty-free up to $25 worth of merchandise bought in special stores on the border. Costa Rica recently withdrew the courtesy.] "We will continue to consider this problem of the border with Panama. We hope to resolve it soon."

E) Budget: "It is true that the ministries have requested about 51 billion colones, but this is their first request. This figure will be reduced gradually. We will report on this in a week."

ADMINISTRATION MAINTAINS COOL RELATIONS WITH MANAGUA

FL221943 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1516 GMT 22 Aug 86

[By correspondent Oscar Hidalgo]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 22 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- President Oscar Arias has confirmed that for the time being the post of ambassador to Nicaragua will not be filled. In response to an article published in the daily LA NACION, the chief of state noted that it is not urgent to designate the new diplomatic representative to Managua.

Arias abstained from spelling out the reasons for that decision, but it has been rumored for the past 2 weeks that the action is in response to the accusation made against Costa Rica by Nicaragua before the World Court in The Hague.

Cool diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have occurred twice before, during the government of President Luis Alberto Monge.

Immediately after the inauguration last May President Arias' administration designated as ambassador to Nicaragua the former Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Director Alvar Antillon. However, Antillon did not accept the post, and the designation of a new ambassador was postponed indefinitely. By them, the former ambassador to Managua, journalist Oscar Castro Vega, had already returned home. All other attaches of the diplomatic mission were also withdrawn, the only exception being Moises Valituti who was designated consul.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, REBELS AGREE ON THIRD MEETING

PA231305 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1231 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Communique issued by San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, "intermediary in the dialogue," in Mexico City on 22 August, read by Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes -- live or recorded]

[Text] The Salvadoran presidential and FMLN-FDR delegations which met in Mexico City amid a climate intent on reaching an understanding to establish the place, date, and procedures of the third round of dialogue for peace, have reached the following results:

1. The city of Sesori in San Miguel Department, Republic of El Salvador, was designated as the place for the third round of talks.

2. The date chosen for the meeting is 19 September 1986.

3. The two delegations leave open the possibility of modifying, by mutual agreement, the date and place agreed upon for the holding of the third round.

4. The following points of agreement are pending: details on security, communications, mobilization, and the search for alternatives to implement the following passage of the joint communique of La Palma: B) Develop mechanisms to incorporate all sectors of the Salvadoran society in the peace efforts. The agenda of the third round was not discussed.

5. It was decided that a second private meeting will be held during the first 2 weeks of September 1986 to resolve the points pending agreement.

6. [The delegations] thank the Mexican people and government for their hospitality and the conveniences afforded them for holding this round of talks.

Castillo on Proposals

PA232050 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Aug (AFP) -- Rodolfo Castillo, vice president and foreign minister, said today in Mexico that the central point of the government's proposal to the Salvadoran insurgency during the third round of the dialogue, which will take place on 19 September in the rural El Salvador, will be that they put down their weapons and return to democratic, political life.

During a press conference the governmental delegation that participated in a preparatory meeting of the dialogue, which began on 20 August, made it clear that the issue of an eventual exchange of political prisoners for Colonel Omar Avalos, who is in the hands of the guerrillas, was not discussed.

Fidel Chavez, the deputy minister of planning [title as received], said that the proposal to be presented to the guerrillas has three main points: the incorporation of combatants into the family nucleus, economic life, and politics. To facilitate this, a total amnesty would be decreed, granting them the same rights enjoyed by all Salvadorans, and the various insurgent groups would be legalized. He added: "Should they not accept, our goal would be to achieve a humanization of the conflict to spare the Salvadoran people greater suffering."

It was said that the issue involving Col Avalos will be presented to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, who acted as mediator in Mexico, who will in turn personally present it to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

According to Culture Minister Julio Rey Prendes, the government is not willing to agree to a general military truce while the dialogue is taking place in Sesori. He added: "The two sides could agree not to carry out operations on the pathways or areas being used for the meeting, but that is very different from establishing a truce; we are not willing to accept a truce, because that would involve having to withdraw our forces and allow the guerrillas to mobilize large contingents to inflict an unexpected blow on us after the meeting."

Meanwhile, Castillo said that the date and place for the second preparatory meeting that will take place during the first half of September will be determined through mediator Rivera y Damas. The vice president said: "We were surprised by the insurgents' proposal to meet in Sesori after the government's refusal to meet in San Salvador, because Sesori is one of the areas most badly stricken by the guerrillas, where there is no water, electricity, and almost no people."

He added: "We will have to work hard to reestablish telephone lines, bridges, roads, and everything else required for this kind of meeting." He pointed out that according to the agreement reached, the place and date can be changed only be a common agreement. Points still pending discussion are no justification, regardless of whether an agreement is reached, to change the place or date.

Some of the points not agreed upon include those that the insurgency deems most important: the meeting's agenda, who will guarantee security, and the participation of social and humanitarian organizations.

Samayoa on Dialogue

PA232303 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with FMLN representative Salvador Samayoa in Mexico City by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Dear Radio Sonora listeners, we now establish contact with Messrs Jorge Villacorta [as heard] and Salvador Samayoa in Mexico City. They represented the FDR [as heard] during the preparatory meetings which were held in Mexico City. Is this Mr Jorge Samayoa?

[Samayoa] Salvador Samayoa.

[Reporter] Yes. What can you tell us about the agreements reached in Mexico City?

[Samayoa] Well, frankly, there were only two tentative agreements, concerning the place and date. We say they are tentative, because all the topics concerning security measures, particularly about the agenda to be discussed during the dialogue, are still pending. The problem is that the government party insists that the meeting should be held to discuss partial measures to humanize the war. The FMLN-FDR position is that the political measures should be discussed to end the war and achieve peace. Consequently, there is a problem between the government and our fronts concerning the basic outlook, and this must be overcome to decide on the agenda. Furthermore, we have to overcome the problem of security matters which are still pending approval.

So we have tentatively agreed on 19 September for the meeting in Sesori, but this could be changed -- it all depends on whether we reach an agreement. Another point still pending is about the participation in the dialogue of all the political and social sectors. This is something which our fronts advocate, and we struggled a lot during the meetings in Mexico City so that observers could be allowed to attend the dialogue. The government representatives did not agree with the way we proposed the participation of the people in the peace process. All these points are still pending, and the dialogue could be held on 19 September, providing these problems are solved.

[Reporter] Mr Samayoa, you initially proposed to the government that the dialogue be held in the city of San Salvador, but you changed the proposal at the last minute.

[Samayoa] Yes, the problem was that we could not overcome a stalemate during the 2 days concerning where to hold the dialogue. The government does not want to hold the dialogue in San Salvador. The basic problem remains without solution.

In other words, they do not want to permit the parties and popular organizations to participate. They do not want mobilizations for the dialogue, because they believe that this is a show. We think it is necessary to encourage the dialogue and to search for peace. Consequently, they did not accept San Salvador.

Since there were some security problems we opted for the formula which includes Sesori, because that is an area which allows the free mobilization of the FMLN military units and its rearguard. This provides us with better security, because we cannot accept their proposal that our security fully depend on the government's Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Referring to this proposal, was there any indifference or refusal from the government to accept it?

[Samayoa] No, the proposal on Sesori was eventually accepted by the government after we had discarded several alternatives in San Salvador and several alternatives in the eastern side. Engineer Duarte's initial proposal was also discarded; he wanted to hold the dialogue in the city of San Miguel, [San Francisco] Gotera, or Berlin. So, this was like a compromise -- given that they did not accept our proposal of San Salvador; furthermore, we accepted their first proposal to hold the dialogue in the eastern zone.

[Reporter] Furthermore, some international news media reported that you would hold meetings with Msgr Rivera y Damas during your stay in Mexico City, to discuss the exchange of Col Napoleon Avalos. Is this true?

[Samayoa] Hello?

[Reporter] Yes. Some international news media recently reported that you would hold meetings with Msgr Rivera y Damas during your stay in Mexico City. What results have you had? Did you hold the meeting?

[Samayoa] Yes. Look, we held the meetings, but nothing specific was achieved because -- to be frank -- the church has a list of approximately 950 persons who are political prisoners. This includes labor union and humanitarian organization leaders, as well as civilians who have been kidnapped in the zones which are currently under dispute.

Consequently, based on this list of 950 persons, the church brought us a much shorter, or purged, version, listing only 23 persons who would be released by the government. We told the church that this is a painful situation for Salvadoran families; they want to see their sons, brothers, or relatives who have been unjustly imprisoned or reported missing. We believe the list should be increased to provide the appropriate basis for a negotiation. We have reached a specific agreement: The church will increase the list and deliver it to us on 1 September. We might then proceed to specific negotiations for Col Avalos' release and to attain freedom for the labor and political leaders who are currently in prison.

[Reporter] Returning to the topic of the dialogue. What specific results or achievements do you expect to attain -- or believe that you can attain -- after the third dialogue?

[Samayoa] Well, we want to seek the possibility of attaining a political solution to the conflict, with the participation of all the country's sectors.

Now then, we forsee a problem: The government is too weak, suffering many internal disputes, and has very little margin to adopt decisions. Given that it has many commitments with the so-called extreme right sectors, it has practically no capacity to make pledges in the search for peace. Nevertheless, we will continue to exert ourselves, because peace is a just hope following these last 6 years of a generalized war, and our responsibility is to exert ourselves to the utmost.

[Reporter] To conclude, Mr Samayoa, do you have any message for the Salvadoran people? The microphones are yours.

[Samayoa] Thank you very much. Our message is quite clear. We believe that all the political and social sectors should step up the struggle and demand participation in the peace process, particularly in the dialogue, because this is a problem which affects all Salvadorans, and all Salvadorans should seek a solution. Napoleon Duarte's government cannot pretend that it will be allowed to continue the dialogue without accepting the people's participation. We cannot possibly try to secure peace with justice and dignity without the people's participation. This is the specific message I have to send. I would like to reassert that we steadfastly defend this position during the talks in Mexico City, even though we could not reach agreement given the government party's stubborn attitude.

[Reporter] Mr Samayoa, I almost forgot another question. Radio Venceremos yesterday annouced a transportation stoppage for tomorrow. Do you not believe that this might interfere with the preparatory meetings for a dialogue?

[Samayoa] Absolutely not, because that is a large-scale operation at a national level, meaning a transportation stoppage and takeover of the main highways in the country. This is quite logical given that the military confrontation has not been suspended in any way. By the way, we recall that the government has not agreed to declare a military truce during the third dialogue, and this was a point which we discussed here. We cannot hold peace talks in a climate marked by confrontation.

Thus, the parties could prove their real political position by agreeing to decree a partial cease-fire, at least during the dialogue, to facilitate the negotiations.

[Reporter] Radio Cadena Sonora listeners, this was Dr Salvador Samayoa, spokesman for the FDR, from Mexico City.

[Samayoa] of the FMLN, not the FDR.

[Reporter] FDR-FMLN.

[Samayoa] Yes.

[Reporter] Well, we conclude our report. Please remain alert, we will continue with our reports later.

Rebel Notes Unresolved Issues

PA232135 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Telephone interview with FDR member Jose Mario Lopez in Mexico City by unidentified reporter on 23 August -- recorded]

[Text] The Salvadoran Government and guerrillas last night in Mexico agreed to hold a third round of talks on 19 September in Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador, in eastern San Miguel Department. Arrangements for the new round of top-level talks came 1 and 1/2 years after the first two meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo between the sides in conflict in our country. Jose Mario Lopez, a member of the FMLN-FDR Political-Diplomatic Commission, said that if the Salvadoran Government does not establish security mechanisms for the third round of talks, there will be no firm decision regarding the place and date of the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Lopez] Given the limitations of the government delegation, which did not allow for agreements on other aspects of the preparations, such as the security issue, we cannot definitely establish a site. You must understand that the place where a meeting is held depends on security aspects. The government has refused -- and Engineer Duarte said this publicly -- to agree to a truce for this meeting, in spite of the fact that when his daughter was released there was a truce. Now that the issues at hand are of national interest, the government is refusing the truce. During the meetings in La Palma and Ayagualo there were truces. Therefore, there is a precedent, and it is necessary to apply this rule as a matter of security.

However, security issues were not discussed, because the government delegation was not authorized to discuss them. Therefore, if the security issues are not established and are unresolved, the place and even the date will not be firm.

[Reporter] It has been reported in the country that the president said he cannot talk about a truce and that the insurgent delegation would not have any problems because he would ensure security. This is why he proposed the towns of Berlin, Usulutan, San Francisco Gotera, and San Miguel for the dialogue. Why did you not agree to these towns?

[Lopez] We must take various factors into account. We struggled a great deal to hold the meeting in San Salvador, with the special interest of having the various national sectors somehow participate as observers in this round of talks. Other areas make this aspect difficult, and there are other security issues such as the fact that diplomatic representations always serve as elements of security for both sides. San Salvador has the largest sector, or rather San Salvador is the center of all of the diplomatic headquarters in the country.

Finally, in order to save the dialogue, we proposed a small town in the eastern part of the country, Sesori, as we were taking these security aspects into account. Sesori has an FMLN rearguard, and it met other conditions that lessen the security problems. You must understand that we cannot leave security in the Army's hands. We are two sectors in conflict; we have precedents as serious as the murder of FDR leaders, the murder of Msgr Romero, and violations of the truces that have been agreed upon on other occasions. Therefore, we cannot leave security in the hands of the Armed Forces, not under these conditions.

This is quite normal, considering the situation. The government has emphatically refused to call a truce during the talks, even though it is more sensible to have a truce. How can the participants in the talks move from the war fronts to the place, stay there, and return to the war fronts -- even if they are escorted by members of the diplomatic corps, church, and Red Cross -- without a truce to guarantee their safe passage? The government and Army are being intransigent. They have said that the hostilities will not be suspended. This is one reason for the transportation stoppage.

[Reporter] Will you say whether you want to change the place for the talks during the 15 September preparatory talks?

[Lopez] This is related to other problems, particularly the security problem. We do not want to change the place. Agreement has been reached on this, and we are willing to stick to it. However, if the government and Army do not offer us the necessary security guarantees, then we will have to seek better guarantees. Several factors must be taken into consideration. The government delegation came to the meeting as the representatives of President Duarte, not as government representatives. There were no Army representatives in that delegation. Colonel Lopez Nuila came as an advisor to the meeting but not as a member of the delegation. There is a certain move to evade commitments in this respect. It is noteworthy that despite his being deputy security minister and acting as an adviser, security factors were not discussed during the meetings.

[Reporter] Can we then say that the absence of a high-ranking military officer was one of the problems encountered?

[Lopez] No, it is not the absence that mattered, but the delegation's inability to discuss these aspects. [end recording]

Meanwhile, it was confirmed in Mexico that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte will head the government delegation that will be in Sesori, San Miguel Department, on 19 September. The FMLN-FDR delegation will be headed by Joaquin Villalobos and Commander Leonel Gonzalez, as well as by politicans Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora.

FMLN-FDR Communique

PA241550 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Communique issued by FMLN General Command and FDR Executive Committee in El Salvador on 23 August]

[Text] The first stage of the preparations for the third meeting of the dialogue ended on 22 August. Our fronts state the following with regard to the development and results of this meeting:

1. The preparatory meeting began on the evening of 20 August and lasted 2 days, during which aspects concerning the agreements on the third dialogue were discussed. Both sides maintained an attitude of understanding. However, the results of this meeting in Mexico were incomplete, in large part because of the government delegation's limited powers to reach agreements.

2. In view of the government's rejection of San Salvador as the site, claiming political reasons, and in order to make the third meeting viable, the FMLN-FDR proposed the town of Sesori, which was accepted by the government delegation. We chose Sesori because, it is not under the military control of the Armed Forces and therefore provides minimum security hazards.

3. Based on a proposal from our fronts, it was agreed to hold the third meeting of the dialogue on 19 September on the assumption that agreements will be reached on operational aspects still pending.

4. Consequently, there are other important aspects on which agreement must be reached to guarantee that the third meeting will be held. By virtue of this, it was agreed to continue the process of preparations during another meeting to be held during the first fortnight of September.

We will continue to advocate the participation of observers from the various national sectors in the third dialogue. The truce proposed by our fronts forms part of the security conditions which are still pending agreement, because it constitutes an elementary measure that has been implemented on other occasions, such as when Engineer Duarte's daughter was released.

The agenda of the third meeting of the dialogue is still pending. The FMLN-FDR appeal to all of the national sectors and patriotic organizations to continue struggle actively for the continuation of the dialogue to achieve a political solution and for their legitimate right to participate in it.

The step taken in Mexico must be successfully completed so we can come closer to the peace with justice and freedom all of us seek. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will overcome!

El Salvador, 23 August 1986
FMLN General Command
FDR Executive Committee

FMLN ANNOUNCES 24 AUGUST TRANSPORTATION BAN

PA230253 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0005 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Radio Venceremos, official voice of the FMLN, begins this hour's broadcast by reporting to all the people our General Command's instructions for a national transportation stoppage. We urge our people to remain alert, because the FMLN General Command will decree a national transportation stoppage effective Sunday, 24 August, to continue with our policy of boycotting the regime's war economy. We also urge all our units to prepare to carry out this order effectively. A national transportation stoppage will be enforced on Sunday, 24 August.

AIR FORCE HELICOPTER CRASHES IN MORAZAN

PA230157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have reported that a helicopter from the Salvadoran Air Force crashed today in eastern Morazan Department. One soldier was injured as a result. Coprefa reported that the helicopter crashed this morning near Cachuatique Hill, in the north of conflict-ridden Morazan Department. According to the Armed Forces source, the "UH-1H" helicopter was damaged by the impact and one soldier was injured.

Since 13 August the Salvadoran Army has been carrying out a search operation for FMLN hideouts near the place where the accident occurred. [passage omitted]

Venceremos Comments

PA230234 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The black winter continues for the Duartist Air Force in Morazan! The puppet Armed Forces began their failures during the enemy operation carried out last May, when our antiaircraft units shot down a costly helicopter gunship. The Duartist Army's current operation in Morazan is proving to be even worse. We recall that we downed one of their helicopters on 16 August without firing a single shot. It was brought down by one of the many booby traps we have laid out throughout Morazan Department. Last Saturday the helicopter fell into a network of our cables like a clumsy fly.

On the morning of 22 August another helicopter crashed in Morazan close to Cacaguatique. It has fallen, and the Coprefa has accepted it. What is the matter with the puppet Air Force? The pilots who appear so courageous when bombing defenseless women and children seem very nervous. Perhaps the pilots who [words indistinct] helicopters have already died. Perhaps mercenary gringos are now flying their aircraft.

Eight aircraft have been shot down in the eastern zone so far this year. We recall the helicopters shot down in Agua Zarca, San Gerardo, Torola, and on 16 August in Arambala, and the three which were destroyed during the takeover of the 3d Infantry Brigade's installations.

To top General [Juan Rafael] Bustillo's woes, another of their helicopters fell this Friday in Morazan. This is the eigth helicopter to be rendered useless so far this year. Poor Col [Miguel Antonio] Mendez! His airborne operation is turning upside down in Morazan! Two helicopters hitting the ground within 4 weeks is simply too much! We advise the puppet Armed Forces' pilots to carry a lemon in their mouths and two small cotton plugs for their noses [Central American peasant method of preserving corpses in summer] and, of course, to choose the type of coffin they would like to be buried in before they depart on another flight.

JUDGE UPHOLDS ARREST OF MILITARY OFFICERS

PA230005 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Dr Jorge Alberto Serrano, First Military Court Judge, found today that the abductions of (Carlos Alfredo Benutolo Oviedo), (Victor Rene Cordon Paul), (Jose Luis Zablah Hasbun), Elias Jorge Vajalla, and Dr Alfredo Ortiz Mancilla, as well as the theft of 26 private vehicles and metal structures on the Northern Trunk Highway committed by the bank of kidnappers led by Orlando Llovera Valet and Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Cibrian, retired, as well as other senior military officers justify their arrest and trial by civilian and military courts.

We are now contacting Judge Serrano to learn about his decision in this case. Judge Serrano, the people will now listen to you through our station.

[Begin relay] [Serrano] You have asked me for a report on this case, which has become so well-known locally and internationally, involving the kidnappings by Llovera and others. I must inform you that the arrest warrant issued by the military arraigning judge has been upheld today on the basis of the evidence and date obtained during these proceedings.

[Words indistinct] what this court is deciding is to uphold, I repeat, the arrest warrants and scheduling further proceedings for later dates to learn the truth in this case.

[Reporter] Your Honor, to whom does the arrest warrant apply?

[Serrano] Several people are implicated, but only three of them are present. They are Major Jose Alfredo Jiminez Moreno, Lieutenant Rodolfo Isidro Lopez Cibrian, and Luis Orlando Liovera Valet. As you know, the other persons implicated are outside the country. [sentence indistinct]

[Reporter] Your Honor, may we surmise then that the arrest warrant applies to all members of the band?

[Serrano] Yes, it applies to all.

[Reporter] Does that include Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Eduardo Zacapa, Lieutenant Carlos Zacapa, and agronomist Antonio Cornejo Arango?

[Serrano] Yes, it is against all of them. As I said a while ago, the provisional arrest warrant ordered by the military arraigning judge was against all implicated persons. However, during the proceedings we have realized that some of the defendants are here and some are absent. Therefore, new arrest warrants will be issued against those who are absent for subsequent legal action.

[Reporter] What about the speculation during the past few days that Maj Jiminez is under house arrest and not being held by a security group.

[Serrano] No, it is not house arrest. He is under provisional detention, now confirmed by the court I head. What happens is that apparently other proceedings are being carried out to clarify what he said during his out-of-court deposition. [end relay] [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO REFUSES TO RECEIVE GAM DEMONSTRATORS

PA231357 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0258 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Guatemala, 22 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Mutual Support Group [GAM], which groups relatives of missing political prisoners, requested that President Vinicio Cerezo establish an investigative commission. Some 2,000 people, most of them peasants, held a peaceful demonstration this afternoon in front of the Government Palace with the GAM members. The demonstrators, carrying posters, demanded that the government establish a commission to investigate the fate of people kidnapped and missing in the past 2 decades of military regimes.

The GAM members said that the main purpose of the demonstration was to deliver a document to the Guatemalan president signed by some 15,000, who gave the people's support to "the just demands of the group." However, President Cerezo did not receive the GAM members and told them that he would not receive them until 17 September.

Nineth de Garcia, GAM's highest leader, said that Cerezo's attitude "is because he does not want to face the Guatemalan people and the reality in which we are living." She added: "Our group is the only defender of human rights in Guatemala, and thus we demand that the government appoint an investigative commission to explain the whereabouts of our relatives."

During the march, which began at 2130 GMT and ended at 2330 GMT, the demonstrators, who had the support of the Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) and the United Revolutionary Front (FUR), shouted: "They were kidnapped alive; we want them back alive."

The highest PSD leader, Mario Solorzano Martinez, said that his participation in the demonstration "was an act of solidarity and support to the GAM members and their efforts to locate their missing relatives." Solorzano noted that there is lack of seriousness on the part of President Cerezo, because at the beginning he agreed to set up a commission to investigate the whereabouts of the missing people, which he refused to do later, and now he has refused to meet with the GAM members.

The GAM has demanded that the Christian Democratic government explain the whereabouts of 40,000 people who were kidnapped or disappeared during the last 2 decades of military regimes. GAM President Nineth de Garcia has repeatedly said: "The Guatemalan Government security forces are responsible for the kidnapping and disappearance of the people whose reappearance we are demanding."

Members of the Central American Glass Factory (Cavisa) union, where Edgar Fernando Garcia, husband of the GAM president, was a leader, also participated in the demonstration. He was kidnapped on 18 February 1984. During the peaceful march GAM members stopped in front of the National Police General Directorate and requested the "immediate appearance of our relatives."

Since its creation on 4 June 1984, the GAM has held four public demonstrations with the participation of political, union, social and peasants sectors. Nineth de Garcia explained that so far in 1986 they have held more than 40 demonstrations in front of the Government Palace to request of the regime the appearance of their missing relatives. However, the results "have been negative." The GAM president said: "Ours is a distressing situation. Nevertheless, we are willing to continue the struggle until we receive specific answers to our requests."

HONDURAS

AZCONA: CONTRAS NOT TO TRAIN IN COUNTRY

PY230213 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Aug (AFP) -- President Jose Azcona has stressed that his government will not allow the training of Nicaraguan contras by U.S. troops in Honduras, thus denying reports from the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress in this respect.

According to a report released in Washington, Green Berets (U.S. experts in guerrilla warfare) will arrive in Honduras in October 1986 to train the contras as part of the $100-million aid package that has been approved by the U.S. Congress.

But President Azcona told the local station Radio America that his government will maintain the principle of neutrality in the Nicaraguan conflict. Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez has also stated that contras will not be trained in Honduras, and when he was asked why the Reagan administration was reporting the contrary, he said: You will have to ask them.

The foreign minister this week also stressed that the aid for the contras will not pass through Honduras and that this is the official position that the Honduran Government gave to the United States. Nevertheless, the contras have already received important supplies from Honduran businessmen in Tegucigalpa and in the eastern town of Danli. This fact has been admitted by the businessmen themselves.

According to reliable sources, a contra Military-Training Center (CIM) exists in Honduras near Yamales, in the eastern Department of Paraiso. This center was attacked five times by the Sandinist Army in March 1986, but it is still functioning.

Members of the Christian Democratic Party (DC) and of Innovation and Unity (PINU) today expressed opposition to the use of Honduran territory for training contras, who could also be trained in El Salvador or Panama, according to information received from Washington. Carlos Sosa, a PINU leader, today stated in a press conference: There must be patriots in El Salvador, as there are here, and I do not believe that President Jose Napoleon Duarte would approve of such procedures.

Regarding comments by Foreign Minister Lopez, who cynically affirms that there are no contras here, Sosa said: I believe he is expressing a wish, a good intention, a nice thought that there are no contras in Honduras. Finally, he stated that President Ronald Reagan has an excellent place near the Panama Canal to train his contras, because it is the only place in Central America where the United States exercises full sovereignty, at least until 1999.

Regalado Concurs

PA240315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2038 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, has ratified here that the $100-million U.S. aid for the Nicaraguan "counterrevolution will not pass through Honduran territory. That is an affair between the United States and the Nicaraguan Sandinists; Hondurans have nothing to do with it and have no reason to get involved in it."

Regalado made short statements to the media during the ceremony celebrating the creation of the 2d Airborne Infantry Battalion, held in the Tamara Valley, 15 km north of Tegecigalpa. Regalado added: "Nor will the Green Berets or any other U.S. soldier come to Honduras to train Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries."

Regalado confirmed that "both the $100-million aid and the possibility of training contras in Honduras are issues used by international and local communists to try to discredit the Honduran Government and Armed Forces."

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT MILITARY AWARDS CEREMONY

PA230251 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the Palace of the Revolution in Managua -- live]

[Text] Some 8 years ago the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Command of the FSLN entered this room. Seven years after the revolutionary triumph, which became a process to institutionalize our revolution and state, in this same place, which reminds us of that heroic deed, we are conferring the rank of Army general on Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, a member of the FSLN National Directorate. In so doing we are beginning a new phase which had already been called for by the development of our Army and also by the development of the Interior Ministry.

Our people have two formidable fists with which to face, fight, and defeat our enemies: the EPS and the Interior Ministry. Because of their specific characteristics, it was logical and natural that this process of changing the ranks or establishing a hierarchy [jerarquizacion] would begin with the EPS; it will be continued with the Interior Ministry in October.

We are making, building Nicaragua's history based on efforts and sacrifices, and it is the combatants of the EPS and the Interior Ministry who are tasked with one of the hardest jobs, one which requires the most sacrifice.

The 7 years spent in the organization of our Army amid the uproar of the fighting against the aggressive power, the United States of America, make this an Army that represents and gives prestige to the history of the Nicaraguan people, that represents and give prestige to the history of the Central American people, that represents and gives prestige to the history of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, and that represents and gives prestige to the history of the peoples of the Third World.

These have been 7 years of building our Army amid fighting, great difficulties, and actions of heroism and sacrifice. We were saying that our Army's development and our country's process of institutionalization already demand that we implement this change in ranks and that we make these changes and establish a hierarchy for EPS and Interior Ministry combatants.

We have and will have generals in Nicaragua. We have and will have colonels in Nicaragua. We have and will have lieutenant colonels, majors, officers, and soldiers of our Army and the Interior Ministry who have devoted and will continue to devote their efforts, not to becoming rich, repressing the people, or defending the exploiters, but to defending the poor, the workers, and the peasants.

We will have and now have generals, colonels, officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates in our Army to defend the achievements of our revolution, to defend our people's right to work, to defend the peasants' right to own land, to defend the rights of teachers, doctors, technicians, and professionals, to defend the Nicaraguan society's rights, to defend the rights of all political, ideological, economic, and social sectors that accept the revolutionary power's framework of institutionalization and that are willing to carry forward their political action in this institutional context within the laws of the Republic.

In their own history of heroism and combat, the Nicaraguan people have been building and continue to build, consolidate, and develop our Army. The fighters of the national war, Andres Castro and Jose Dolores Estrada, are the founders of our Army. Resisting the Yankee invader, Benjamin Zeledon maintained our Army. Sandino's generals and peasant colonels and workers are the builders of our Army. Carlos Fonseca, Rigoberto Lopez Perez, and German Pomares Ordonez are the builders of our Army. They continue to be the builders of our Army, as do the thousands of heros and martyrs who fell after the triumph of the revolution, defending the homeland, defending the revolution against the foreign aggressor.

Now we have a more organized people. Therefore, we have a more developed Army. Our Army's military doctrine, based on the people's organization around the Army, is more necessary today than ever. The process of improving the institutionalization of our Army coincides with the escalation of aggression by the U.S. leaders. This also coincides with the approval, not of the $100 million, but of the sending of military advisers and the authorization to allow the CIA to execute terrorist and criminal activities against our people on behalf of the U.S. Congress.

This marks a new stage in the confrontation against those who make war -- namely the U.S. Government -- those who sponsor and continue to foster an interventionist policy. The military doctrine that incorporates the people en masse into the military defense of the revolution, and which includes a more developed and more technical Army, becomes increasingly relevant, because now more than ever an eventual intervention by U.S. troops in our country is likely.

Over the past 5 years there have been difficult moments of military aggression by the U.S. Government. A military intervention by U.S. troops has seemed imminent. In the U.S. Congress, however, resistance to this policy existed. Now the U.S. President has been able to break that resistance in the U.S. Congress, and a bigger danger exists. Therefore, we must improve our military doctrine, which has been designed with the goal of resisting an eventual U.S. military intervention against the people. We must strengthen this doctrine in practice, we must strengthen it by means of better organization, we must strengthen it by means of a better integration of workers, peasants, technicians, and professionals in various military structures being developed in this city.

This military act carries the people's signature and is intended to help us resist the U.S. military intervention until we have defeated it. This doctrine has been strengthened today. It has not been strengthened with the formal conferring of ranks. It has been strengthened because these new ranks are a result of the application and implementation of this military doctrine, which has developed our Army even more.

When conferring this rank of Army general on our comrade, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the FSLN, we are continuing the hierarchical process of the EPS and the Interior Ministry. We are sure our people are conferring this rank. It is the FSLN, the Nicaraguan people, the FSLN National Directorate respresenting the people, and the Nicaraguan Government who are confident that our weapons will defend the interests of the fatherland and the revolution. We shall follow Sandino's slogan: Free fatherland or death! Thank you.

Decree Promoting H. Ortega

PA230310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0110 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Decree No. 215 issued by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra in Managua, dated 22 August]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Nicaragua, by the power vested in him and based on Article IV of Law No 19 of 17 July 1986, amending the law that creates the honorary ranks and military positions and ranks published in the official newspaper, THE GAZETTE, No 154 of 23 July 1986, decrees:

Article 1: To confer on Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister, EPS commander in chief, and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, the rank of Army general, the top rank in the military echelon in line with the process to build and develop the Army, as well as in recognition of the correct way in which he is leading the Army.

Article 2: The insignia will be conferred on the promoted officer during a public ceremony to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the heroic takeover of the National Palace by the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Command on 22 August 1978.

Artilce 3: This decree will go into effect upon being published by any newspaper; this will not affect the publication of it in THE GAZETTE, the official newspaper.

Issued in Managua on 22 August 1986
Twenty-five years later, all weapons against aggression!
[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic

ORTEGA MAKES STATEMENT BEFORE TRIP ABROAD

PA241733 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1400 GMT 24 Aug 86

[Report by "Companero Zamora" from Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Zamora] At this moment, prior to this departure for the Harare summit, the companero president will make a statement.

[Ortega] We want to say good-bye to the Nicaraguan people now that we are departing for Zimbabwe, where the Nonaligned Movement will hold a summit meeting. With our presence we are going to state our solidarity with the South African people, who are being oppressed and exploited under apartheid. We are going to defend international law and the interests of all the countries that are members of the movement. We are going to defend the importance of the International Court of Justice and to back this important organization that the movement's countries have for resolving problems peacefully.

In Zimbabwe we will also have the opportunity to meet with chiefs of state who will be present. The trip to the eighth summit will take us on a tour that begins today in Yugoslavia. We will make an official visit to Yugoslavia. From there we will be going to [name indistinct] and from there to Ghana. From Ghana we will be going to the Congo, which currently is president of the OAU. From there we will go to Zimbabwe.

[Words indistinct] official visits to India, Tunisia, the DPRK, and the GDR. We have an intense agenda. We have the cooperation of the GDR, of Companero Erich Honecker, who has placed an airplane at our disposal so we will not have to spend much on plane fares. The [words indistinct] plane will take the Nicaraguan delegation to those places, and we will not have to spend a single penny.

This will also be an opportunity for securing the solidarity of the countries to be visited and of the nonaligned countries for the Nicaraguan revolution, which today more than ever is being threatened by the United States, simply because we are defending the principles of nonalignment. We are being attacked for doing that. This is why we must suffer terrorist activities. This is why the U.S. Congress has adopted certain decisions.

We are going there to represent the interests of Latin America, which are being threatened not only by the U.S. actions against Nicaragua but also by the measures that have been adopted against all Latin American countries. Most of those measures are economic, basically. This includes the aggressive measures that have been adopted against Peru, where President Alan Garcia has firmly defended economic measures that are in line with the true situation in this country. Now he is facing the pressure, the reprisals, of the IMF. We are in solidarity with Peru and with President Alan Garcia.

We want to say also that Nicaragua has offered herself as host for the ninth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. The United States is interested in making sure that Nicaragua does not host the ninth summit meeting. For this reason it is going to be exerting pressure and blackmailing governments of Latin America and other parts of the world that belong to the Nonaligned Movement to eliminate Nicaragua's possibility of being elected host of the movement.

The United States does not want Nicaragua to be elected host of the movement because this would represent massive backing by more than 100 countries -- an acknowledgement and an expression of trust -- and also because Nicaragua would defend the interests of Latin America and of the Nonaligned Movement.

We are sure that the most progressive and nationalist countries of Latin America, Africa, and the Third World will back Nicaragua's aspiration to be host of the movement to defend the interests of the movement and of Latin America.

[Zamora] Thank you, Commander. You have heard the president at this brief news conference before he leaves for a visit to several countries and eventually to participate in the eighth Nonaligned summit in Harare, the capital if Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra is being accompanied by Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacaya, deputy minister of defense and chief of staff of the EPS; Deputy Interior Minister Javier Chamorro Mora; Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca; Companero Carolos Fernando Chamorro, chief of the Agitation and Propoganda Department of the FSLN; Companero Julio Lopez, chief of the International Relations Department of the FSLN; and the director general of The Voice of Nicaragua, Companero Carlos Jose Guadamuz.

Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, information and press director of the Presidency is [words indistinct] advance. Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman is already in Harare to participate in the experts' meeting that will begin tomorrow.

Yugoslavia Visit

For reportage on the visit to Yugoslavia by President Daniel Ortega, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REGULATIONS IMPOSED ON INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

PA221752 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Civil Aeronautics Directorate (DAC) is regulating the formerly unrestricted operations of international airlines in Nicaragua, it was reported yesterday.

DAC Director Sergio Buitrago said that "regulatory procedures have begun."

He cited the case of the Salvadoran airline TACA, which has been assigned a maximum of 30 passengers per day on its flights to the United States.

"That means that TACA will be allowed to move approximately 900 people per month," Buitrago explained.

In El Salvador, the Nicaraguan airline Aeronica is allowed to carry no more than 50 passengers per week, while in Nicaragua, TACA can transport 210 passengers in that same time period.

Additionally, TACA receives dollars for its ticket sales in Nicaragua, while in El Salvador, Aeronica receives colones, with which it cannot purchase dollars.

Aeronica Manager Julio Rocha has reportedly been meeting with TACA executives in El Salvador. Several of them have been invited to Nicaragua in an effort to strengthen relations between the two airlines.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES EPS BUILDUP TO FACE U.S.

PA232210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1942 GMT 23 Aug 86

[By Denis Garcia Salinas -- All quotation marks as recieved]

[Text] Managua, 23 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Defense Minister General Humberto Ortega declared today that the Sandinist Government will continue to build up a modern army to face U.S. intervention.

Regarding the EPS, Gen Ortega said: "We are no longer a handful of men. Today we are a government; a more disciplined army, with organized techniques and strategy." In 7 years "we have progressed" militarily, Ortega said, after adding that "we have the conviction of defeating any foreign invasion, which "will bite the dust of defeat."

Gen Ortega states that the bold "will bite the dust of defeat, and "despite the shameful commercial, political, diplomatic, and military blockade, we are a powerful Army, because we have reason on our side.

Despite the "mercenary war" of the United States, the EPS has "been consolidating itself to confront any possible U.S. invasion."

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega conferred the rank of "major general" this morning on Joaquin Cuadra, and the rank of colonel on Brigade Commanders Julio Ramos, Hugo Torres, and Leopoldo Rivas, at a ceremony held in this capital. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega yesterday converted the rank of brigade commander of Joaquin Cuadra to colonel, and he was promoted to Army major general of the EPS today. The ranking military officer stated that "we will continue to strengthen and buildup a modern army and military strategy to face a direct U.S. intervention." We have learned from studying military doctrine, approved in August 1985, the strategy, the concept of the framework of the Army, and its consolidation and military unity," Ortega stated.

The general added that this was to "count on a responsible and monolithic Army that will respond to the need of applying a military art demanded of a modern army." The military leader explained that the government was "concerned with endowing the Army with a military organization to defend the interests of the people and Nicaraguan sovereignty."

Since 1980 the Army has sought the aid of Latin American countries and even that of the Carter administration to build a new Nicaraguan Army," he noted.

Humberto Ortega warned that the Sandinist Army is prepared to struggle in case there is a surprise U.S. invasion of that country. He said that it is not his intention to confront "the U.S. military attache, because "we do not want U.S. youths to come to foreign countries to defend an unjust cause without determination."

Ortega stated that they have no other alternative than to defend the revolution from any hostility of large proportion, concluding that he is convinced of "victory."

U.S. GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

FL230114 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0101 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] A spokesman for the U.S. State Department announced today that President Reagan had approved a number of measures directed at tightening the economic embargo against Cuba.

According to the spokesman, the measures are aimed at controlling the amount of dollars obtained through diverse trade transactions by the government. Among the measures adopted is one that would strictly supervise private firms which organize or promote trips to Cuba, as well as the forwarding of funds or goods here.

U.S. officials indicated that the decision's objective is to tighten the economic embargo adopted in 1970, whose main purpose is to make it difficult for the government to obtain dollars.

Radio on New Measures

PA230145 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] The U.S. Government announced today that it will increase the economic boycott it has maintained against Cuba since 1960. According to the statements by U.S. officials, the measure is aimed at exerting pressure on Cuba to force it to accept the immigration agreements signed with the United States in 1984. The agreements were suspended after Reagan's administration decided to begin, on 20 May 1985, the broadcasts of an anti-Cuban radio station.

In addition to strengthening the economic boycott, President Reagan approved other restrictive measures, including increased control on the organizations that promote and sponsor trips to our country from the United States.

Foreign Ministry Notes 'Pressure'

PA230152 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have said in Havana that Cuba has proven more than once that no pressure or economic measure adopted by the United States will force our country to negotiate or violate its principles.

The statement was issued shortly after the U.S. Government announced a strengthening of the economic boycott, which has been in force since 1960. The sources added that Cuba does not benefit in the least from the departure of Cuban citizens to the United States; they stated that shady deals have been carried out -- for illegal visas and fake visas -- in Miami and other places. The sources recalled that the immigration problems are mainly the fault of the United States.

SELA DELEGATION HEAD COMMENTS ON CARACAS MEETING

PA221856 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Interview with Pedro Morales, head of the Cuban delegation to the preparatory SELA meeting in Caracas, by Alberto Martinez, no place or date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] Morales, we would like to know what basic issues will be discussed at this meeting to prepare the 12th SELA council, which will be held in Caracas.

[Morales] This is a very important meeting and it has begun with a great deal of activity. In the first place, I want to point to the speech made by Sebastian Alegrett, the permanent secretary of the SELA, at the inauguration ceremonies. He said -- and I believe that it is important to stress what he said -- that our region is experiencing very complex and difficult times. He added that in addition to the unresolved debt problem, we have the protectionist avalanche that is being generated in the large worldwide economic centers, which is deeply affecting the Latin American countries and the members of SELA.

Alegrett's word established the atmosphere of the meeting to prepare the next SELA ministerial-level council, which is to take place next October in Lima [as heard]. The topic of protectionism is one of the most controversial and important to all of the Latin American region because of the negative effects it has had on our economies, especially the protectionist measures the United States recently adopted. These measures affect our sugar, cereal, and steel exports at one of the most difficult moments for our region. Another issue that has caused displeasure at the meeting is the recent statement by the [words indistinct] that Peru has suffered attacks from the IMF, which has declared that country ineligible to receive new credits. This is an issue I am certain will be discussed at the meeting, and action may be taken in that regard.

[Martinez] Morales, we would like to know if there is a consensus among SELA members regarding confronting the protectionist measures, especially those implemented by the United States.

[Morales] That is an issue still being debated. We believe we will soon be able to analyze the possibility of confronting these measures in a coordinated manner. However, we are still in the process of doing this, and I believe that the Lima meeting will result in the adoption of important decisions in this regard.

[Martinez] Have the GATT multilateral trade negotiations been discussed at this meeting?

[Morales] What we have discussed is the coordination the region should carry out to participate in the GATT negotiations with a united and consolidated position. This will be done within the next few months to unify our region's position.

[Martinez] Can you give a general evaluation of the development and results of this preparatory meeting?

[Morales] It seems to us that the meeting will end on a very positive note, a very encouraging note. Basically, I can say that there has been a spirit of unity, and there is an increasing awareness of the need to achieve the true integration of our region. That is why I said at the beginning that this issue, this concern caused by the protectionist measures basically conducted by the United States against our region, and the reaction to the IMF's actions against Peru have characterized the meeting. All of this may lead to very important decisions at the meeting next October.

GOVERNMENT DONATES $400,000 TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

FL221656 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Harare -- The Government of Zimbabwe has received approximately $10 million in donations for the eighth Nonaligned Countries summit in Harare.

Cuba's donation exceeds $400,000 and includes electronic typewriters and the services of 64 translators and other specialists. [passage omitted]

NETHERLANDS ASKED TO INVESTIGATE ESPIONAGE

FL231149 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Text] The Dutch Government has been asked to make a thorough investigation into possible Libyan espionage activities in the Netherland Antilles. The request by the Liberal Party faction in the lower house of Parliament cites an American Government report which calls an organization in the Antilles, the Islamic Cause Society, a cover for Libyan espionage.

The report from the U.S. also says that Libya is developing other activities in other parts of the Caribbean, including Barbados and Suriname, and that the Islamic Cause Society is meant to be used to support guerrilla movements in the region.

GRENADA

PARLIAMENT MEMBER FEELS 'UNWANTED,' LEAVES NNP

FL231845 Bridgetown CANA in English 1836 GMT 23 Aug 86

[Excerpt] St Georges, Aug 23, CANA -- Member of Parliament Phinsely St Louis said today he quit the ruling New National Party (NNP) because he felt unwanted.

St Louis charged that there was a deliberate attempt by elements within the leadership of the NNP to keep him out of the decision-making process.

For the 20 months since we have won the elections, I have found a complete rejection of opportunities for me to be involved in the decision-making of the party, St Louis told CANA.

His remarks followed Thrusday night's announcement at a public meeting organised by the NNP in his constituency that he had decided to leave the party. The NNP won a landslide victory in the 1984 general elections.

St Louis is the second parliamentarian to quit the party within the last four months. His departure now leaves the NNP with a 13-3 majority in the lower house. [passage omitted]

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

CRACKDOWN ON CUSTOMS FRAUD; OFFICIAL ARRESTED

FL221245 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 22 Aug 86

[Text] On Curacao, a large-scale investigation into fraud and smuggling among customs officials has led to the arrest of the director of taxation for the island. The official, who is the highest-ranking civil servant to be arrested so far, had already been under police scrutiny in connection with an illegal import of dish antennas. It is considered likely that more arrests will follow on that island.